

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

Department of Labor

WATCH THE MEMBERS

The action taken by the House of Commons in response to the demands of the organized farmers will largely depend upon the attitude of the Western members. If the Western members continue blindly to follow their leaders, regardless of the interests of the people, then the demands of the farmers will meet with little return. If the Western members stand together they can compel both political parties to change their tactics and for once give the farmers a square deal. Now is the crucial time for the Western members. They have the opportunity of a lifetime and it is to be hoped they will not be found wanting.

V. 3 # 20

DEC. 14, 1910

EQUITY

BUT CROWN HER QUEEN AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN, FOR THOSE WHO BUILD, AND THOSE WHO SPIN, AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN. A BRIGHTER DAY.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF WESTERN FARMERS

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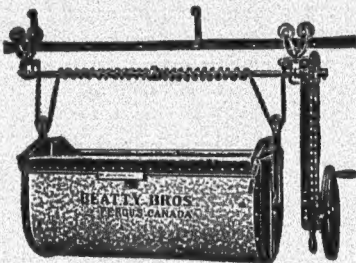
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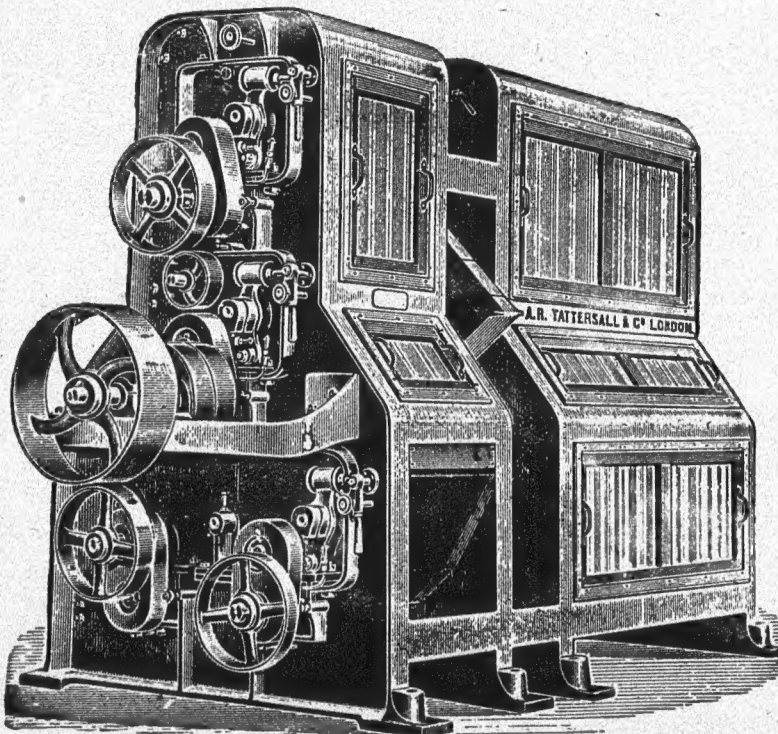
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

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A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

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The Growing of Flax

The growing of flax is yearly becoming more extensive in the West. In the province of Saskatchewan, particularly, many farmers have realized enormous profits from flax crops in the past few years.

The enormous quantity of linseed oil consumed now-a-days and the many linen manufacturing companies that are in operation, combined with the failure of the flax crops in many of the older districts of the United States has affected the price for the raw material, and made flax a profitable grain to grow in the West. No other grain has shown greater gains in price in one year than has flax this season. Fourteen months ago farmers netted about \$1.40 per bushel for flax seed. This fell from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel was paid for flax. At the latter figure an acre of land yielding, say, twenty bushels of flax means that the crop is worth \$50.00. This is indeed a very high estimate, but it is conclusive proof that profitable returns can be made out of flax so long as the price remains anywhere near the present figures. The Winnipeg market price at the time this article was written was \$2.35 per bushel. Not only is there a large profit in flax seed, but the straw is a very valuable commodity, and should linen factories be established in this country, it would greatly increase the value of the flax crop to the farmer. A movement was set on foot some eight months ago to establish a factory in Winnipeg, and in all probability, the scheme will be carried out the ensuing season.

"Flax Sick" Soil

Many farmers have refrained from the growing of flax for the simple reason that it is supposed to impoverish the soil. In the United States a condition of the soil known as "flax sick" has prevailed in many sections of the country, to such an extent as to cause the abandonment of flax as a crop. On such soils, flax plants are attacked at any age, and die early or late, according to the time and the intensity of the attack. Many of the plants in an aggravated attack are killed before they appear above the surface of the ground. Such field spots become centres of disease; they enlarge throughout the summer, and new plants sicken, wilt, and die around their margins, finally giving the entire field a spotted appearance. Young plants wilt suddenly, dry up, or decay if the weather is moist. Older woody plants become sickly and weak, turn yellow, wilt at the top, and die slowly. Such plants are easily pulled up, owing to their decayed root system.

Most of the roots of diseased plants are dead and have a characteristic ashen-gray color. If the plant is attacked late in the season, this gray color may be limited to one side only of the taproot. In such cases the leaves and branches on the affected side are blighted. If the disease is sown with the seed upon healthy soil, only a few plants may be attacked during the first year, and such plants may be very unevenly scattered throughout the field and escape notice until late in the season.

If the weather favors the disease, each new era of infection may increase sufficiently to reach plants in several adjacent drill rows. These infection areas are nearly always circular, and enlarge each year that flax is grown thereon. A disease spot a half foot in diameter the first year may become two-thirds of a foot the second year. Thus only a few years are required for the disease to gain complete possession of a field. The disease not only persists in a field not sown to flax, but the disease areas may even enlarge when no flax is present. When soil is once infected, no way is known to render it suitable for flax again.

How the Disease Spreads

This is essentially a soil disease, but it is spread in the ways suggested under soil diseases, notably by soil particles, drainage water, and especially diseased flax straw which may get into the manure. The chief agent of dissemination, however, is the seed. In threshing, the spores of the causal fungus, which are abundant, upon the dead straw, find lodgment upon the seed, especially if it be moist.

To prevent carrying the disease to land yet uninfected, all seed should be disinfected in the following manner:

Use formaldehyde at the rate of 1 pound to 40 or 45 gallons of water. Spread the seed upon a tight floor or canvas and sprinkle or spray upon it a small amount

The Grain Growers' Guide

R. McKENZIE, Editor-in-Chief - G. F. CHIPMAN, Managing Editor

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

THE GUIDE IS DESIGNED TO GIVE UNCOLORED NEWS FROM THE WORLD OF THOUGHT AND ACTION and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

THE GUIDE IS THE ONLY PAPER IN CANADA THAT IS ABSOLUTELY OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY FARMERS. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Volume III CONTENTS Number 20

EDITORIAL

Hon. Geo. E. Foster's Arguments	5
Banking Subterfuges	6
Co-operative Progress	6

SPECIAL ARTICLES

The Bank Act, by E. A. Partridge	7
History of Co-operation in Scotland	8
Tolstoy's Life	9
The New Magna Charta	10
The Head of the Department, by Ellis Parker Butler	12

MAIL BAG

Must Exercise Constitutional Rights, by Fred. Kirkham	16
Down the Tariff, by H. S. Ahern	16
Make Demands Strong, by Archibald Matthews	16
The Elevator Monopoly, by Duncan McKenzie	16
Not Enough Platforms, by Thos. E. Allcock	17
New Party Not Necessary, by N. H. Nathurst	17
Keep the Town Sites, by W. D. Lamb	18
The Farm Loan Question, by Joseph R. Tucker	18

DEPARTMENTS

	Page		Page
AGRICULTURAL SECTION—		GRAIN GROWERS' SUNSHINE	
Farm and Field	14	GUILD—	
Poultry	31	Special Message	34
Live Stock	32	AROUND THE FIRESIDE—	
The Dairy	33	Doctors in the Public School	35
SASKATCHEWAN SECTION—		Women's Institutes	35
Our Trust Fund	19	The Valentines of Polly, Ann and Josy	36
Report of Branches	19-21	Patterns	38
QUESTION DRAWER	22	NEWS OF THE WORLD—	
VETERINARY	22	Our Ottawa Letter	38
ALBERTA SECTION—		THE WEEK'S MARKETS—	
Reports of Branches	24-26	Grain Markets	41
MANITOBA SECTION—		Livestock and Produce Markets	42
Reports of Branches	28-29		

of the liquid. Shovel, hoe, or rake the grain over rapidly. Repeat this spraying, shoveling, and raking until all of the seeds are evenly moistened, yet not wet enough to mat or gum together. Continue to stir the grain, so that the mass may become dry as soon as possible. Avoid any excess of moisture. If flax seeds are dipped in the solution or are allowed to become wet enough to soften the coats so that they stick together, they will be considerably injured or even killed.

The solution mentioned is strong enough to kill all seeds if they are made thoroughly wet or are allowed to stay quite damp for some hours. Less than one-half gallon of solution is required to treat one bushel of seed. It is well also to burn all the infected straw and to avoid planting too deep.

Soil Preparation

Flax is frequently grown on spring breaking for the reason that it can be sown later than other grains and frequently good crops have been harvested, but as flax is a particular feeder, taking most of its food from the soil in the first month or six weeks of its growth, a well prepared, mellow, seed-bed is advisable and in bringing this about early fall plowing that has been packed and well harrowed is helpful. Flax is rather slow to sprout and for this reason should be sown when the land is in good moist condition so as the weeds will not get a start of the crop. Two pecks per acre is about the desired quantity to sow.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta flax has been sown with oats with good success, especially on heavy land that oat crops will frequently lodge. The oats are sown first and when the plants are up between three and four inches the flax is sown. In this way lodging is prevented to a great extent as the flax straw is stiff and strong and holds the oats up. Both grains are threshed together and the flax can then be readily separated from the oats by the fanning mill. To my knowledge, this experiment has not been tried with wheat on summer fallowed land that has a tendency to lodge, but it would no doubt prove as successful with the wheat as the oats. Both grains could be sold together and separated at Fort William. If any of the Western farmers have tried growing flax with wheat the Grain Growers' Guide would be pleased to hear from them as to the merits of the system.

A STARTLING STATEMENT

It has been said by those who have investigated the matter carefully that, although at the age of 45 fully 80 per cent. of men are established in whatever pursuit they follow and are in receipt of incomes in excess of their expenditure, at the age of 60 it has been found that 95 per cent. are dependent upon their daily earnings, or upon their children for support. Many, no doubt, read the despatch from Detroit which recently appeared in the Canadian papers and which described the condition of a man who but a little more than forty years ago was a "financial power" in that city, who had a "palatial home" on one of the most fashionable thoroughfares, entertained lavishly and to whom every person, high and low, was prepared to pay homage. But the fates were against him. He suffered serious financial losses, and when he began to go down hill he found it was properly greased for the occasion. His friends deserted him like rats from a sinking ship, and now at 80 years of age, after his day's labor, he wends his way to the city with the bent, broken down old men who have influence enough to have their names on the city's pay roll.

The moral is that out of your abundance something should be laid aside for declining years, and invested where thieves cannot reach it and where one cannot be deprived of it in any possible way. This means is afforded you under the Canadian Government Annuities act which the Parliament of Canada passed in the session of 1908, and which received the unanimous support of both sides of the House.

You may get all information by applying at the Post Office, or by addressing the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

Don't dismantle the engine entirely if it refuses to start. You may find that you have not turned on the switch of the gasoline.

The "Success Business College," of Winnipeg, founded two years ago, has grown during that time to be one of the largest and most influential Commercial colleges in the West. The premises have been extended during the past term, and at the present time the college has seating accommodation for 300 students. The catalogue of the college is being mailed free to all who are interested in the work. The Winter Term in all departments opens on Tuesday, January 3, 1911.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 14th, 1910

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER'S ARGUMENTS

In a recent number of the "Canadian Century" Hon. Geo. E. Foster, former Canadian Minister of Finance, has contributed an article on "Reciprocity: a Menace to All." Mr. Foster is a doughty opponent who has spent years in the study of his subject and is the High Priest of Protection, and yet we will dare to take issue with him. His article is a plea for no closer trade relations with the United States. He does not pretend that our present is a revenue tariff, but frankly admits that it is protective and declares that the protection afforded by the tariff is a benefit to Canada. He says that the alternative to a protective tariff is to "establish and foster all these (industries)—but outside of Canada." He admits that with a low tariff, "from a cosmopolitan point of view mankind generally might be just as well off, but would Canada?" And further he asks, "Would Canada be as populous or as rich?" We believe that absolute Free Trade would be the greatest possible factor in increasing the population of Canada. It would double the flow of immigrants from Britain and United States to the West Prairies. Canada would also be richer because the average wealth of the Canadian citizen would be more. The individual wealth of a favored few might not be so great, but the purchasing power of the ordinary farmer and consumer would be increased by one-quarter at least. Mr. Foster figures that under reciprocal trade relations all Canadian industries would be throttled by the American manufacturers and says, "In the short process of driving them to the wall prices might be temporarily cut, but once the Canadian competitors were eliminated, would they stay cut?" This is one of the fallacies of the protectionist propaganda. Mr. Foster knows that the Canadian manufacturers can compete with the Americans on an equal footing in Free Trade England and in the markets of the continent; that in some instances the Canadian manufactured products are sold in United States. Take the plows that are made in Canada; take the Canadian binders and Canadian flour that are sold more cheaply in England than in Canada. There are other instances of the same character. Surely Mr. Foster must explain more fully before he predicts the death of our manufactories in the event of reciprocity. Again Mr. Foster says, "If there is reciprocity in manufactured products between Canada and United States, there must be uniformity of tariff in both countries as against outside countries." Nobody else but Mr. Foster contends that. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association would be in the last stages of despair if in their heart-rending patriotism they were not allowed to give Great Britain a preference in the Canadian market. "Preference" is what the Canadian manufacturers live upon—when reciprocity is talked of. Speaking of the American factories that have been built in Canada, the ex-Minister of Finance says: "It is said that nearly \$300,000,000 have been transferred to Canada. Obliterate the tariff line and would they continue to come? Would even those that have come remain?" In view of this would Mr. Foster explain the fact that an American firm has opened a Canadian branch factory for the manufacture of binder twine that comes into Canada free of duty? How would he explain the Canadian manufacture of cream separators which also comes into Canada free of duty? Again if there has been \$300,000,000 of American money invested in branch factories here in Canada, those factories are able to gouge huge profits out

of the Canadian people to be paid into the coffers of the directors across the line. How does that benefit Canada? A large percentage of the employees in these factories are not Canadians, and if the capital is also foreign, is not Canada building up foreign industries at home? Not only that but paying more for their support than would be paid if they were not in Canada. Mr. Foster is sure that the Canadian manufacturer could never sell anything in the United States because to do so he would have to "dicker for transport with great systems closely allied to his competitors, who furnish the bulk of their freights in a wide territory where Canadian law does not reach, where home competition meets him in an overwhelming force, in and through states whose laws and regulations may and often do over-ride and render useless all treaty advantages. The task is colossal, it is impossible. The base of supplies here would be speedily cut. The far-flung scouts would be easily captured in detail." This is certainly an alarming picture that Mr. Foster paints. Does he for one moment imagine that there will never be any new manufactories started? Does he think that despite all the trusts and combines that the present day mergers will hold all the trade in their own hands? New factories are being opened in Canada and United States every month and are holding their own against the combines. Does Mr. Foster say that reciprocity will stop all this? Does he not know that manufactured articles will always be needed by the rapidly growing population of Canada; that with her unrivalled natural resources the cost of production in Canada is less than in the United States, and that the balance will continually grow in our direction? He says the policy of Canada has been to encourage foreign investments and to build up a transportation service that our manufacturers, "after supplying as far as possible the wants of her own population, should cater to the foreign markets with her surplus." Surely if our manufacturers can cater to the foreign markets they should have no protection in the home market. To prove that the West benefits as well as the East from the Canadian industries Mr. Foster quotes from the census of 1905 which shows that Ontario has 7,996 factories, and Saskatchewan has eighty. This hardly proves his point. He adds, "Besides, must we not, if we are to build up a great nationality, mutually sacrifice and bear burdens?" Certainly we must, but the burdens should not be placed upon the backs of the consumers for the benefit of a few privileged persons. He says the West has no reason to complain because "for all the long, weary years from 1870 onward the East poured its money for the acquisition of the West, aided, of course, by the sparse population beyond the lakes." Much of this is true, but the east aided the West only for the profit the East got by so doing. The chief thing for which the West was originally opened up was to give over the natural resources of the West into the hands of a few individuals who were able to do mostly what they liked with the national legislature. Has not the West been milked and exploited more than any other part of Canada? Have not the railways been paid for, and several times their value, by Western land grants? The West today is paying through the nose for the prodigal manner in which the East distributed its resources to large corporations. There are two sides to the story. Mr. Foster is eloquent on the future of Canada. "And that part of the cost," he says, "which is due to the device of protection—must be considered not as a count against the manu-

facturer, but as a contribution, borne at present with hardship, for the future benefit of Canada, economically and nationally." We do not think it is building up a great nation to burden the masses for the benefit of the classes. A great nation is one in which the comfort and prosperity of the average individual is greatest. "If there is injustice, extortion, monopoly," says Mr. Foster, "let us diligently examine and sternly remedy, but it is not sensible to destroy the body to get rid of surface sores." Mr. Foster once had the opportunity, when a member of the government of Canada, to examine as to the extortion practised under the shelter of the protective tariff. Let him tell us how much he did to discover and to remedy this evil. Let him turn his eloquence upon this subject and tell us what he did or attempted to do to break up combines that his own tariff laws fostered. Dealing with the demand of the farmers for a lower tariff Mr. Foster says:

"Are we sure that free trade in Canada would in the end improve their condition? If it dished other industries, injured the carrying interests, drove capital and labor out of the country, handed over our commerce to the United States, would the farmer in the end be helped or hindered?"

Certainly not. But Mr. Foster's big "If" looks too much like "blue ruin." The Canadian manufactories would not be shut down. But for the sake of argument suppose they were. Would not the people in the United States still have to eat? Long before they had killed out Canadian industries the food supply of United States would be insufficient to supply its people, and the Canadian farmers would get even a better price for their produce than they do now. But it is absurd to talk of Canadian industries being killed out. They would prosper more than ever under absolute free trade, though even the farmers today are not pressing for complete abolition of the tariff. Mr. Foster declares that "Canada as a free trader among the nations of the earth, panoplied in the armor of protection, would be as a lamb led to the slaughter." Let him look at these figures showing the total exports of Free Trade England as compared with the protected countries with far greater population:

(1907) Country	Population	Total exports
Great Britain	42,000,000	\$2,130,000,000
Germany	58,000,000	1,688,610,000
United States	79,000,000	1,974,405,000

Surely this does not look like a "lamb led to the slaughter" to see a free trade country winning out over larger nations loaded down with a protective tariff. Let Mr. Foster also consider that England sold to the United States in 1905, against almost a prohibitive tariff, goods to the value of \$236,410,440. Is there any good reason to believe that Canada could not hold her own against all nations if we adopted free trade? None whatever. Mr. Foster says: "Reapers, binders and mowers—the bulk of tools of greatest cost—have been gradually reduced since 1890 until now they bear 10½ per cent.—the lowest borne by any working implements." Mr. Foster is only seven per cent. out in his count. These implements pay 17½ per cent., but then he is just as far out in some of his other statements. But he forgets that the appraised price at which the duty levied on these implements has been raised until the actual duty paid today is greater than in 1890. He says that the price of farm products has advanced greatly in the last fifteen years. Certainly, but why shouldn't they? The farmer in the olden days in Canada was much like a serf. He is more intelligent today and is demanding a square deal and a fair remuneration for

his labor. He also goes on to show how our railways would go out of business with reciprocity and how all capital would be scared out of Canada. These arguments are so old and hoary that it is not worth while taking space to answer them. He declares that the agitation for reciprocity "is midsummer madness and must pass." We believe that Hon. Mr. Foster will pass first. In conclusion let us refer to an article by the same writer in the December number of the Canadian Magazine. He says United States "wants to mitigate the high cost of living by getting supplies of food from Canada at cheaper prices than at present. But it is obvious that the only way to secure this is by diminishing or removing the customs charge which meets Canadian food products at the border. All it has to do is by its own action to take off the six cents a pound from butter, the four cents from cheese, the twenty-five per cent. from flour, the forty-five per cent. from vegetables, the duty from meats, and so on through the food list, and the cost will be reduced as far as possible." If tariff reduction is Mr. Foster's remedy to reduce the cost of living then how does he harmonise this with his desire to build up a great Canadian nation by taxing the people on everything they buy and raising the cost of living in Canada. Surely Mr. Foster is a "perplexed philosopher."

BANKING SUBTERFUGES

The report of the ninety-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal has recently been published, and it is a most satisfactory one for the shareholders of that institution. The bank has paid ten per cent. dividends and has a balance of profit equal to seven per cent. additional, showing that there has been a visible profit on the banking business for the year of at least seventeen per cent. What was the actual profit we cannot tell. The following is the statement of the business of the bank for the year as presented for the year by the President, R. B. Angus:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1909	\$ 603,796.30
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1910, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts	1,797,992.81
	<u>\$2,401,789.11</u>

Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st March, 1910.	\$360,000.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st June, 1910.	360,000.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1910.	360,000.00
Dividend 2½ per cent. paid 1st Dec., 1910.	360,000.00
	<u>\$1,440,000.00</u>

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 961,789.11
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The annual statement of the bank up to the 31st of October last was presented by the general manager, Sir Edward Clouston, and the following is a summary:

LIABILITIES		
Capital Stock		\$ 14,400,000.00
Reserve	\$ 12,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.	961,789.11	
	<u>\$ 12,961,789.11</u>	
Unclaimed dividends	1,855.51	
Quarterly dividend, payable 1st Dec., 1910.	360,000.00	
	<u>\$ 13,323,644.62</u>	
		<u>\$ 27,723,644.62</u>
Notes of the Bank in circulation ..	\$ 14,502,591.00	
Deposits not bearing interest ...	43,425,978.33	
Deposits bearing interest	154,117,878.17	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	122,238.37	
	<u>\$212,168,685.87</u>	
		<u>\$239,892,330.49</u>

ASSETS

Gold and Silver coin current ..	\$ 10,202,147.00
Government demand notes	11,596,613.50
Deposit with Dominion Government required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation	600,000.00
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in Great Britain ..	11,414,749.69
Due by agencies of this bank and other banks in foreign countries	5,799,898.87
Call and short loans in Great Britain and the United States ..	61,918,750.00
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities ..	1,498,344.07
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	18,884,975.07
Notes and Cheques of other banks.	4,849,328.12
	<u>\$126,764,806.32</u>
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches	600,000.00
Current Loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets	\$112,087,981.86
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise	231,424.79
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for)	208,117.52
	<u>\$112,527,524.17</u>
	<u>\$239,892,330.49</u>

One of the remarkable points in this statement is that in figuring up the assets the value of bank premises at Montreal and all branches is put in at \$600,000. This is one of the methods employed by banks to hide the huge profits which are made in their business through the special privileges granted to them by Parliament. This statement of the value of bank premises is most misleading. The head office of the Bank of Montreal is worth very close to \$2,000,000. The other offices of the bank at Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Chicago, London (England), together with the numerous smaller branches are worth at a moderate estimate fully \$3,000,000. Thus the Bank of Montreal in their annual statement which is presented to the public hides an asset of about \$5,000,000 under a statement declaring them to be worth \$600,000. This is a habit that bank institutions have in order that the general public may not know how the banking monopoly is robbing them. In reference to amending the Banking Act at the present session of Parliament, Sir Edward Clouston made the following remark:

"The present session of parliament will see introduced legislation of importance to Bankers, as our Charters come up for the usual decennial renewal. Though the Bankers' Association has not been taken into the confidence of the government about any proposed alterations or amendments, I think it hardly likely that there will be any great change. The Act is a very good one as it stands, is thought well of by financial authorities in other countries, and answers admirably the requirements of our own. When trouble arises it is apt to be condemned by unthinking critics, but it is not the fault of the Act but of those who work under it, and no amount of legislation will guard against the fallibility of the personal factor and keep men from being fools or knaves."

Sir Edward Clouston is not worrying very much over what may be done to the Bank Act, because he knows that the Bankers' Association has a cinch in the special privileges they enjoy. But the banking institutions of Canada may take it for granted that there will be some improvements made

in the near future that will be for the benefit of the general public. Of course in the minds of bankers all persons who talk of amending the Banking Act are "unthinking critics." When it is considered that the Bank of Montreal has on deposit \$43,425,978.33 upon which no interest is paid; \$14,502,591 bank notes in circulation upon which no interest is paid, and \$154,117,878.17 upon which three per cent. interest is paid, and that the greater part of this huge sum is loaned out to the public at from eight to twelve per cent. and that the bank pays nothing for its great privilege, there seems some ground for criticism.

CO-OPERATIVE PROGRESS

Every week we hear of some new co-operative work that is being undertaken by the farmers in some community in the West. They are buying coal together and saving \$2 a ton, or buying flour co-operatively and thus reducing the cost from 50 to 60 cents per hundred weight, or binder twine at a substantial reduction, or co-operating in the sale of their product and thereby reducing the expense of placing it on the market. The great achievement of the twentieth century will be the reduction of the spread in prices between the producer and the consumer. It applies to the farmer in the sale of his produce as well as to the manufacturer. There are entirely too many middlemen taking a big profit which should be distributed between the producer and the consumer or entirely eliminated. Co-operation is a system by which this immense saving will be effected. The co-operative scheme is one that can be worked with the utmost success in every farming community in the West. The co-operative bill will be introduced in the House of Commons this winter. It is of utmost importance that the petitions in support of this bill be sent in to the secretaries of the three provinces on time, signed by the farmers in every community whether they are members of the local association or not. Our readers will notice in this issue that we are laying plans to publish a special co-operative number of The Guide. We hope that we will receive the reports of the work done in every district in the three Prairie Provinces.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is preparing to entertain the farmers at Ottawa. There is no reason why the farmers should not accept their hospitality. The farmers have been entertaining the manufacturers for years and it seems only courteous that it should be reciprocated when opportunity offers.

Day by day Direct Legislation is appealing to all thinking people as the best means of securing those legislative reforms necessary to the well being of the country. Now that Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, has stamped his approval upon the Initiative and the Referendum it should give great impetus to the movement in the West.

When the organized farmers go into the flour milling and lumber business with the same determination which has marked their work in handling their own grain we can look to see cheaper lumber and cheaper bread.

The "March on Ottawa" in December, 1910, will become one of the historic events of Canada and will be regarded as the most important move towards true democracy that Canada has ever seen.

Laurier and Borden will have some wholesome food for silent thought as they read the farmers' presentations on December 16.

The year 1910, which is now tottering to its fall, has done more for the organized farmers than any one year in their history.

The Bank Act

A Synopsis of its More Interesting Provisions with some Comments Thereon

By E. A. PARTRIDGE

IN tardy compliance with my promise given to the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, I present the following for the consideration of the members of the Association generally, and for those composing the delegation to Ottawa in particular.

I note that a Bill has already been introduced this session by M. J. Demers to amend the Bank Act. It is "designed to compel directors of banks to make more detailed reports as to their affairs, and to provide for inspection by the government."

It is generally supposed that the Bank Act cannot be amended oftener than once in ten years, and if this were so, the first amendment to be introduced this coming year which sees the expiry of all our bank charters, should be an amendment striking out such an arbitrary limitation of legislative powers. I find however, that the Bank Act was amended in July, 1899, and again in July, 1900. By the amendment of 1900 the charters or Acts of Incorporation of all banks enumerated in the schedule are repealed in all but a few particulars and "the Bank Act and any amendment thereof and this Act form and are the charters of each of the said banks until the first said day of July, 1911: Provided always, that the said charters or Acts of incorporation and Acts in amendment thereof are hereby continued in force only in so far as they or any of them, are not forfeited or rendered void under the terms thereof, or of the Bank Act, or of this Act or of any other Act passed or to be passed, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions or by insolvency, or otherwise."

If by the above it was possible to prevent the passage of any Act or amendment before July, 1911, enlarging or limiting the powers of banks, care should be taken that the amendment which must be passed in 1911 to define the charter rights, powers, and obligations of the banks for another term of years, contains no such limitation of the right of parliament to extend, alter, or curtail the powers of banks at any time it appears expedient to do so.

It seems highly desirable that the banks should be kept keenly alive to the fact that the continuation of their privileges is dependent upon the satisfactory nature of the services rendered by them to the general public. Under such circumstances there is not likely to be any recurrence of an arbitrary curtailment of general credit such as was experienced three years ago.

Incorporation and Organization

The capital stock of a bank shall not be less than \$500,000 divided into shares of \$100 each. A sum not less than \$500,000 must be bona fide subscribed, and a sum not less than \$250,000 must be paid into the hands of the Minister of Finance before the provisional directors can take steps to provide for the election of fully qualified directors. No bank can issue notes or do business until a certificate is obtained from the Treasury Board and directors elected; and the provisional directors must give the shareholders four weeks notice of the meeting at which directors can be elected.

If the promoters of the bank are unable to comply with all conditions and secure the certificate within one year from the date of incorporation they lose their charter and as a consequence all the time and money expended for organization purposes. All the provisions recited are such as to make the organization of banks extremely difficult except for persons of large means, and tend to keep their control in the hands of capitalists who can thus employ their own augmented

millions and the many millions represented by the aggregated deposits of persons of small means to dominate the commercial and industrial activities of the Dominion, exploit its natural resources, and levy an inordinate toll upon those whose labor supplies the things and conditions upon which human well-being depends.

Internal Regulations

The shareholders, among other things, by by-law may determine the number of directors, being not less than five nor more than ten; the qualification of directors, except as provided for by law; the remuneration of president, vice-president and other directors; and the amounts of discounts or loans which may be made to directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder or to corporations. Directors shall be elected annually. A director shall hold capital stock of the bank on which not less than from \$3,000 to \$5,000 have been paid up (according to the capitalization of the bank). New issues of stock must first be offered to the then shareholders pro ratio to their holdings before being offered to the public.

No person other than a director shall

further security in a deposit, by each of the twenty-nine banks in Canada, of five per cent. of its average note circulation with the Minister of Finance to form a "Redemption Fund" for the redemption of notes of an insolvent bank.

This deposit bears interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

"The bank shall have a privileged lien for any debt or liability for any debt to the bank, on the shares of its own capital stock and on any unpaid dividends of the debtor or person liable and may decline to allow any transfer of the shares of such debtor or person until such debt is paid; and the bank shall, within twelve months after such debt has accrued and become payable, sell such shares, etc."

The bank shall not be liable to incur any penalty or forfeiture for usury.

Business and Powers of the Bank

"The bank may open branches, agencies and offices, and may engage in and carry on business as a dealer in gold or silver coin and bullion, and it may deal in, discount and lend money and make advances upon the security of, and may take as collateral security for any loan made by it, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stock, bonds, debentures, and obligations of municipal and other cor-

porations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign and other public securities, and it may engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking; but except as authorized by this Act, it shall not either directly or indirectly, deal in the buying, or selling, or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, lend money or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any land, tenements, or immovable property or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise."

fruit or vegetables and any person who produces by hand, art, process or mechanical means any goods, wares or merchandise." An amendment of 1900 makes the word "manufacturer" include "a manufacturer of logs, timber or lumber."

In order to make things still more satisfactory for the "timber wolves" who have grabbed our national heritage of immense areas of timber lands, and who are unmercifully exploiting those who are striving to establish homes for themselves upon the bleak, treeless plains of the Prairie Provinces, a further amendment of the most brazen and indefensible nature was passed in the same year.

Favors Special Privilege

While the bank is prohibited from lending a poor devil of a farmer money on the security of his half grown steers or fattening pigs or growing grain, by this amendment it was empowered to "lend money upon the security of standing timber and the rights or licenses held by persons to cut or remove such timber," apparently with the object, and certainly with the effect, of enabling those who had been allowed to "cinch" the peoples' common heritage to hold till the necessities of the people drove them to pay the extortionate prices demanded for lumber.

"The bank may also lend money to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in products of agriculture, the forest, quarry and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of or dealer in live stock or dead stock and the products thereof, upon the security of such products, or of such live stock or dead stock and the products thereof. The bank may allow the goods, wares and merchandise covered by such security to be removed and other goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in this sub-section to be substituted therefor, and those so substituted shall be covered by such security as if originally covered thereby: provided always, that such goods, wares and merchandise so substituted are of substantially the same character and of substantially the same value as, or of less value than, those for which they have been so substituted."

The bank may take, hold and dispose of mortgages and hypothecations upon real or personal immovable or moveable property by way of additional security for debts contracted to the bank in the course of its business and the rights, powers and privileges which the bank is by this Act declared to have or to have had in respect of real or immovable property mortgaged to it, shall be held and possessed by it in respect of any personal or moveable property which is mortgaged or hypothecated to it."

"The bank may acquire and hold any warehouse receipt or bill of lading as collateral security for the payment of any debt incurred in its favor, or as security for any liability incurred by it for any person in the course of its banking business;"—As might be expected, the expression "warehouse receipt," "includes receipt given by any person in charge of logs or timber in transit from timber limits, or other lands, to their place of destination."

Through all of this we see the hand of "Big Business" guiding the fingers of those who write the laws.

The Canadian Bankers' Association

"The Canadian Bankers' Association embraces in its membership all the banks in Canada and is in effect a combine of the financial interests with power to dictate to its members and enforce its will by penalties."

Continued on Page 9



T. H. Irvine's farm house, Hamiota, Man.

be allowed to inspect the accounts of any person dealing with the bank.

All these conditions relating to internal regulations are favorable to capitalistic control and manipulation in the interest of the few at the expense of the many.

Certain Limitations and Privileges

Not more than eight per cent. per annum can be paid in dividends till the rest or reserve, which is undivided profits, equals at least thirty per cent. of the paid up capital.

Not less than fifty per cent. of the cash reserve must be in Dominion notes. The balance may be in notes of the bank apparently.

Banks may put into circulation their bills or notes up to an amount equal to their unimpaired paid up capital, that is to say, money invested in a bank is practically doubled by law. This doubling of an investor's capital, however, has attached to it the risk, a small one by the way, of double liability. The Act reads: "In the event of the property and assets of the bank being insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, each shareholder of the bank shall be liable for the deficiency to an amount equal to the par value of the shares held by him, in addition to any amount not paid up on such shares."

The holders of the bank notes find their

porations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, provincial, British, foreign and other public securities, and it may engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking; but except as authorized by this Act, it shall not either directly or indirectly, deal in the buying, or selling, or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, lend money or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any land, tenements, or immovable property or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise."

"The bank may lend money to any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise, upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him or procured for such manufacture."

"The word manufacturer includes, maltsters, distillers, brewers, refiners and producers of petroleum, tanners, curers, packers, canners of meat, pork, fish,

History of Co-operation in Scotland

The "History of Co-operation in Scotland" is the title of a very interesting book, written by William Maxwell, J.P., who has recently retired from the board of management of the Scottish Wholesale Society. Mr. Maxwell is a man who has spent his life in active service of various co-operative societies in Scotland and is well fitted for the task of writing the stories of the lives of the numerous societies that are in existence at the present day in that country.

The writer deals with the inception and the leaders of co-operation in Scotland in a very liberal and lucid manner. He gives at the commencement a description of the conditions of the workingmen in 1700, showing how the people lived and how they gradually came together in little communities for the purpose of discussing various questions and started the nucleus of the first co-operative societies, which have since grown to such enormous proportions.

The writer could not have picked on a better country than Scotland for the history of co-operation, as it was the poor working-people themselves who first formulated the societies. The author says:—"You will search in vain through that long and painful story of trial and privation for the slightest indication of any of the better educated classes suggesting or trying to promote a scheme of schemes whereby the people might emancipate themselves to some extent from the thralldom of poverty, which kept them so long in isolated and hopeless lethargy."

In almost every country in Europe, and even far beyond Europe, history teems with evidences of efforts being made to reform society so that the lot of the poor might be improved. In Scotland the poor were preached at to be content with their lot, as if it were a Divine decree. Scotland had few humanitarians in the eighteenth century, so that it may safely be affirmed that until well on into last century the battles of reforms had to be fought by the workers. They had not the slightest means of knowing anything that was going on in the world outside their own locality. Any little effort of united action for their improvement was entirely spontaneous, and not the outcome of any well-planned scheme or organization, which has done so much for them since the beginning of the nineteenth century.

Thus their starting of village clubs for sick and funeral relief, and later on the launching of the village store, where simple efforts to minimize the effects of the cruel poverty with which they were constantly menaced; and it also foreshadowed a hope that they would be enabled by these means to maintain an independence that would keep them from soliciting or accepting charity. Scottish co-operation in this way, at least in the early efforts, owed little to outside influences."

The methods of conducting the old societies as pointed out by the writer, seem to have varied very much. The earliest efforts were simply a few neighbors agreeing to purchase some of the necessities of life in bulk, and dividing them into the proportions required by the agreeing parties; this operation was performed in one of their private houses. The money to purchase the goods in bulk having been collected before the purchase was made, the debt question had no place in these transactions. The author makes use of a private instance showing how at the present day people practice co-operation without knowing it, as they did in the earlier days:—"A gentleman known to us, an opponent of every co-operative, purchases a boat-load of coal every winter, and the coal is divided among those of his neighbors, who are willing to join him; they procure the coal for less than they could do locally. They boast of this, and in the same breath denounce co-operations. The poor villagers of over a hundred years ago were co-operating perhaps without knowing it, but it is strange that the anti-co-operator of today should be repeating the operation. Farm produce such as potatoes, meal, flour, and occasionally a pig, lent itself to such forms of division in the early days. It was a simple and easy step from this form of dividing goods in bulk, to forming the same people into a club for the extension of the idea." In this, as the writer describes, we get the seed of the great

co-operative movement, at least in many villages in Scotland.

The author presents the reader with reliable data of the starting of a store in 1769. The Fenwick Weavers' Society is given the honor of being the first to enter the co-operative field, not only in Scotland but in Britain. The following letter is an exact copy of the original and is rather remarkable in regards to spelling:—

9th November 1769

"This present Day it is agreed upon by the members of our society to take what money we have in our Box and buy what Victuals may be necessary to sell for the benefit our society. And the managers of our society may borrow what money they think Proper for that End and purpose. And when the interest is paid of what money you borrow and the men received their wages for buying and selling thes Victuals we Deal in, the society will both reap and benefit and sustain the loss of them, and if any member of our society Pay not what quantity of Victuals he receives at the end of four weeks If the managers require it of him, Neither him nor his shall have any more right to our societys Victuals If he be found buying Victuals from any other and leaving the trade in Debt of the same according to the option of the society."

The reader is forced to note in particular the unanimity with which the early societies condemned the giving of credit, and also how they made provision to assist any of their members when in distress. Disloyalty they would not tolerate, and it is evident that a disloyal member to the store, which on joining he had promised to support, was a man not to be trusted, and he certainly did not get off scot-free from the enthusiasts who were members of the committee. Showing the deep religious convictions that guided the members, one illustration given by the author will serve. "At a full quarterly meeting of one society the question of Sunday labour in the bakehouse was raised. It was discussed very calmly and though it was pointed out regrettably that the ovens had to be kindled and the sponge for the bread set, it was agreed that a committee be appointed to inquire and report if it was absolutely necessary to do this work on the Sabbath. The committee reported in due time, 'That the work must continue; it was a work of necessity,' and the report was regrettably accepted."

Bannockburn Society

The rules which governed Bannockburn Society are here given as they follow the usual lines, in fact they were largely taken from the Glasgow Co-operative society. One or two are quoted, to show the methods adopted eighty years ago:—

"Article 6—The capital of the society shall be held in shares of one pound sterling, and to be paid (if necessary) by instalments of not less than one penny per week. Members on registering their names shall pay one shilling as part payment of their share, and for every deposit of five shillings a proportional share of the profits and liberty of voting shall be allowed, but no member to hold more than one share; children, however, may be entered as members, but shall not be entitled to vote under fifteen years of age.

Article 7—Any person desiring to leave the society can only get his share and the profits thereon in goods at the retail price of the bazaar, after paying a deduction of ten per cent. to the funds of the society. But a member removing out of the

parish of St. Ninians will be allowed his share in money, with the profits thereon as declared at the general meeting, and when death takes place in the family of a member, or is himself unfit for work from bodily affliction, he shall be at liberty to take goods at the society's prices to the amount of his share and profit thereon accumulating till the previous general meeting.

Article 9—Members having paid their full share will be at liberty if they find it necessary, to take goods on credit to the amount of five shillings, to be paid in full in one month from the time the first is taken.

Article 10—That so soon as the funds of the society shall permit, a bazaar will be open for the purpose of retailing such commodities as shall be required by the members, or sold with advantages to the society (and be advertised in at least two newspapers); that no credit be either taken or given, with the exception of regulation 9."

Bannockburn Society was numbered among the successful societies; the determined stand made against credit was their saving clause. It was not till 1858 that the subject of credit appeared in their minutes. For twenty-eight years they had evidently kept both to the letter and spirit of their rules. After the above date the question crops up frequently, but from the strong expressions used against the system, one can gather that the majority were still in favor of cash payments.

Societies had no sooner launched their grocery department than they took up the supply of butcher meat, a cloth department, and a shoemaking section. They divided their general committee into sub-committees, with officials for each. They had what they called a sub-committee and—to-day it would be called a finance committee; and each sub-committee had to show a balance-sheet for their department. Of course there was no printed balance-sheet; the accounts were simply read from manuscript at quarterly meetings. Profits were added to shares at the end of each year, the members receiving a card, with the value added to their share or part of share; thus each member knew his holding in the society. Another peculiarity existed regarding loyalty to the society. If it came to the knowledge of the committee that one of the members was buying his goods elsewhere, he was at once summoned before the committee, and, if he was found guilty of inconsistency he was fined 1s. or 2s. according to the enormity of the offence, and warned of heavier punishment should he continue in his unco-operative practices. Committees of the present day would have their hands full if they proceeded on the lines of the Bannockburn committee, but the moral obligation is or ought to be as great on members now as it was in this fine old society.

The Dawn of Modern Co-operation and Co-operative Legislation

The author, although he deals with co-operation in Scotland, finds it necessary to cross the border for a time, to explain more fully how the new era in the movement came about. He, however, discusses briefly at the commencement, the part played by Mr. Alexander Campbell, a distinguished Scotchman, in the great change which is generally believed to have begun in Rochdale.

Mr. Alexander Campbell, of Glasgow, was appointed in 1837, as one of the first

missionaries under Robert Owen's scheme, to advocate the cause so fully set forth in the "New Moral World." The author, at the commencement of the book, deals considerably with the movement inaugurated by Robert Owen in the early days. The influences which he exerted on all of the societies in those days are felt down to the present day. This appointment took him over a great part of the Dominion, lecturing in all the towns of importance. It was he who first advised the principle of dividing profits on purchases; which is claimed to be one of the greatest, if not the most important discoveries in connection with the co-operative movement. Rochdale was early in the field with co-operative ideas. The members numbered fifty-two and the capital was slightly over one hundred pounds. One of the most important rules of the society was as follows:—

"That at each general meeting the officers in their financial statement shall publish the amount of profits realized by the society during the preceding quarter, which shall be divided thus: Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum shall be paid on all shares paid up previous to the quarter's commencement, the remaining profits shall be paid to each member in proportion to the amount of money expended at the store."

From this moment co-operation pulsed with a new life. A way had at last been discovered whereby the working-classes could supplement their scanty and irregular incomes, a new hope of helping themselves animated the despairing, and that without effort. All must consume, thus all could participate in the profits which formerly were so inequitably apportioned. The very poorest now had a chance, if they cared to accept it, for the shares could be got with accruing profits. Thus the sun of co-operation had risen, and its feeble rays gathered light and heat as the day advanced.

It was in 1846 that parliament was first called upon to deal with co-operative societies. The "Friendly Societies' Act" of 1846, had a clause introduced that was termed the "Frugal Investment Clause," which enabled societies to be established for the frugal investment of the savings of the members by providing themselves with corn, coal, flour and other necessities, or to provide education. This was the first legislative recognition of the humble store. Later a bill was introduced in parliament and passed called the "Industrial and Provident Societies' Act." This Act, although it opened a separate register for these societies, continued to apply to them many of the clauses of the "Friendly Societies Act." The new Act gave permission "to carry on in common any labor, trade or handicrafts, except the working of mines, minerals or quarries beyond the limits of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the business of banking." The title of the Act is "Industrial and Provident." Mr. E. W. Brabrook says that "this expression has never superseded the term 'co-operative societies,' by which they are familiarly known. It aptly indicates their two-fold operation. They are 'industrial' in their productive sense, as combining the labor of many for the benefit of the whole; they are 'provident' in the distributive sense, as enabling the member to economize the cost of the necessities of life and thus to obtain some modest luxuries, to increase his standard of comfort, to accumulate profits, to become by their means the proprietor of his own dwelling, and in many other ways to improve his own position. The industrial side of the system is most truly co-operative when it pays good wages, and gives the worker a share in the profits."

In the year 1860 another extension of the Act was necessary in order to give more freedom to the societies in dealing with their profits. In the new Bill education was provided for. This Bill granted the societies the privilege of incorporation, and assimilating them to companies under the Companies Act rather than to societies under the "Friendly Societies Act." It retained, however, their more cheap and simple system of registration.

Again (in 1867) further amendments were made. It was E. V. Neale who

Continued on Page 23

A CO-OPERATIVE SPECIAL

An increasingly large number of the readers of THE GUIDE are becoming interested in the subject of co-operation. They are realizing that by working together they can secure the necessities of life at a reduced cost, and secure maximum of service from minimum of expenditure in time, labor and money. In order that all our readers may have the benefit of the experience of others it is the intention to issue a co-operative number of THE GUIDE sometime during the winter. For this reason we would like every local association in the three Prairie Provinces, or any other farmers' organization in the West that has co-operated in the purchase of commodities, or in the sale of farm produce, to send us a complete report of their work. We want to know to what extent they carried on that work and the benefits (financially and otherwise) that were received. We must have all these reports in not later than January 15th. We want the report on every co-operative work that has been done, no matter if it is merely the purchase of formaldehyde or buying seed, or selling grain, or selling hay or anything else.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

Tolstoy's Life

Count Lyov Nikolayevich Tolstoy, writer, reformer and friend of the common people, passed away at Astapova, Russia, November 20, aged 82. The end came in the squalid hut of a railway trackman. Surrounded through life by every luxury that money could buy, though renouncing their use personally, at his passing there was no evidence of riches, no circle of aristocratic mourners about the couch of death; a wife and daughter and the family physician in a laborer's shack beheld the departure; only those nearest him were there, but a world was watching, and when the news of the end came there was sounded a requiem in every country and every clime, sincere mourning for a man who, when he saw the light, threw aside the luxuries that his station in life entitled him to and lived his remaining days as he thought the word of God and his duty to his fellow man dictated.

On October 12 the aged count left his estate at Yasnaya Polyana and retired into seclusion, notifying not even his family of his whereabouts. He left a note behind saying that he could no longer bear to live surrounded by luxury. After a search of over a month the family located him on the estate of Abrikosoff, a wealthy manufacturer, where he had fled. In attempting his flight from the, as he thought, sinful extravagances of life, he had not reckoned upon his eighty-two years and the resulting infirmities. His power of endurance was not equal to the hardships of winter travel, and he quickly succumbed to the effects.

An inflammation of the lungs set in, and when his attending physician attempted to get him back to his home it was found that his vitality was so sapped that a continuance of the return journey would have meant sure death. He was taken from the train at Astopova and a lodging found in the lowly hut. The news of the count's presence quickly spread through the district, and night and day a crowd attended outside the hut. It was a varied assemblage, peasants from the surrounding farms, tradesmen from the nearby villages, people of all classes from the highest to the lowest who, breathlessly awaiting the word they hoped not to hear, heard a quiet voice announce from the dwelling, "Leo Nikolayevich is dead." For a moment there was silence; the assemblage stood in a spell, broken when one exclaimed, "His heart was burst by his unbounded love for humanity." Then came the sound of weeping, and slowly they dispersed.

Life of Tolstoy

Leo Tolstoy was born on August 28, 1828, in the village of Yasnaya Polyana. He was brought up by a maiden aunt, known in the house as "Aunt Tatyana," a distant relative of his father. He was educated with his three brothers, who have since died, and his sister, who has entered a convent. Later he was sent to school in Moscow, where he astonished his instructors by his great power of mind, even at that youthful age. Upon graduating, Tolstoy went to Kazan where he entered the university. Here he lived a worldly life, mingling in the highest society, where he was in great demand. But the hypocrisy of society soon dawned upon his mind and he left the university and went back to village life.

Then a new change, one not for the better, came over him and he entered the army as a non-commissioned officer, spending his time in hunting, playing cards, contracting debts, and making love to the Cossack girls. Heavy debts made him retire to a little room in the outskirts of the city and live economically. Here he made his first venture into literary fields, producing an artistic story which he called "Childhood." After considerable hesitation he sent anonymously to the well known poet, Nekrasov, who was then editing a magazine. It was accepted and proved a great success. At the time of the Crimean war Tolstoy was promoted and sent to Sevastopol where he wrote several stories of the war. When Alexander II. read these he issued orders that the writer should not be exposed to any danger.

In 1861 Tolstoy married Sophie Berg,

settled in St. Petersburg and confined himself to literary pursuits. His productions met with immediate success and he soon found himself wealthy. Then he began to look into the future and came to the conclusion that earthly fame was a hollow thing. Referring to this period of his life, Tolstoy wrote: "Something very strange was taking place within me, moments of perplexity came over me, I felt as though I did not know what mode of life to lead; I did not know what to do. These halts in my life always expressed themselves in the same questions: 'What for? What will be later?' It seemed to me as though I lived and lived, as though I walked and walked, and came to an abyss; I saw clearly that nothing but destruction was before me. I began to make the greatest efforts to rush away from death. Thus I, a perfectly happy man, hid the cord from my own self, so that I should not hang myself on the cross-beam between the clothes closets in my room where I spent my evenings alone; I stopped

tached to this novel because the author has portrayed himself as one of the principal heroes and his wife is the wife of his hero. The charming scene of the proposal, then the description of the appearance of their first child, and some other beautiful domestic scenes, were taken by the author directly from his own life and depicted in a masterly fashion. Anna, the beautiful but unfaithful wife, who ends her guilty passion by suicide, is declared by George Meredith to be the most perfectly depicted female character in all fiction.

Soon after the publication of "Anna Karenina" Tolstoy was changed by the spiritual revolution within him. Declaring novels to be worthless and useless works, he began to write exclusively religious and moral sermons, the most important of which are: "My Confession" and "My Religion."

At that time the famous Russian writer, Turgenev, Tolstoy's former friend, who later became his enemy, was dying. And this enemy sent the following message before his death to his former friend:

"My friend, take up your literary work again. For this gift of yours comes from where all gifts are granted. Ah, how happy I would be if I could

each day was spent in tilling his own or his neighbor's field with the other men, or in work about the farm—mending hedges, repairing roads, felling trees, or busied in other work.

During the recent years of relentless repression Tolstoy on various occasions has denounced the Russian government with a directness and passion which, in a less famous man, would have been promptly rewarded with the rope or Siberia. But his worldwide fame saved him from the wrath of the Czar and his ministers. In July, 1909, he published in the London press a three column article against the Russian government under the title "The Rule of Murder."

The Bank Act

Continued from Page 7

Its by-laws must be approved by the Treasury Board which is composed of several ministers of the Crown under the chairmanship of the minister of finance.

Considering the tremendous hold that "Big Business" has acquired over parliamentary existence, and in the face of the fact that a finance minister may be made the public recipient of a gift subscribed to by both big business interests and banks without provoking a storm of protest from the so-called representatives of the people, the supervision of the Treasury Board is scarcely a guarantee that the acts of the association will not be tyrannical and monopolistic in their character.

The leading banks may make it most difficult for any of the weaker banks to avoid being placed at some time in a position where they may temporarily be unable to redeem their notes or other obligations in specie or Dominion notes, although entirely solvent.

Then, under the provisions of the 1900 amendment, the Bankers' Association has power to forthwith appoint some competent person (hereinafter referred to as the curator) to supervise the affairs of such bank (in a bank which has suspended for ever so short a time, payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities).

The supervision of ones concerns by an enemy or business rival is not a pleasant condition of affairs to contemplate, and for a bank which has fallen under the displeasure of the Association, the appointment of a curator to pry into its internal affairs and direct its activities, may be regarded as the beginning of the end.

There is undoubtedly much food for thought in the banking situation and much desirability of free discussion, to the end that there may be evolved a condition of greater equality of opportunity in financial matters.

I do not think the present delegation to Ottawa have as a body done sufficient fundamental thinking in connection with the matter to do more than suggest some mildly palliative legislation, therefore I shall refrain from any further comment or any proposal of a constructive nature and content myself with some rather voluminous quotations from Cotton's Weekly immediately following:—

"Banking Ability"

"To those who know the inside working of banking privileges the idea that bankers make money by their superior ability is ridiculous. Unless it be the ability to get franchises from politicians who are just aching to give them away, unless it be the ability to bleed a nation which is anxious to be bled, there is very little ability in banking.

"First of all you plunder labor and appropriate unto yourself a goodly share of what labor should have. This is easiest done by going to your friends the politicians and have them give you a railroad or a coal mine or the people's money with which to build a dock or a steel mill. Having got this unpaid labor from the workers, you proceed to organize yourself into a bank. You pay over to a company, which is yourself and friends under a fictitious name, the tokens of value you have stolen from labor. Having paid over these tokens of value you are said to have paid up stock and a complacent government immediately allows you to issue credit notes called bank bills, the promises to pay of yourselves under the fictitious name of the bank company, to the extent of your paid up capital.

"If you have paid in one million dollars, you can issue one million dollars of promissory notes and have them



COUNT TOLSTOY

The great Russian writer and humanitarian, who died November 20 at the age of 82

carrying a gun with me for fear that I might be tempted to rid myself of life in an easy way. I experienced a sense of horror before that which was awaiting me."

Renounces the Gay Life

Tolstoy was saved from this fear of death, from despair and suicide by his coming in close contact and friendship with the Simple Believers, the poor Russian laborers. He lived intimately with the plain people for two years and he underwent a new change. The life of the wealthy and worldly people of his own circle became repulsive to him. "I began to despise myself and I recognized the truth," thus Lyov Nikolayevich ends his "Confession."

Second Remarkable Work

"Anna Karenina" is Tolstoy's second remarkable work. This novel is the best of Russian novels. The life of high society is mirrored in it intimately, simply and truthfully. All its characters are real, living men and women. A particular interest is at-

only think that my last request in life would have this effect on you.

"My friend, great writer of the Russian land, grant my last request."

Turgenev's request produced its effect on Tolstoy, and as result of it came in 1890, "The Kreutzer Sonata."

Count Tolstoy's home at Yasnaya Polyana is a struggling two-story building with wide verandah stretching along the front and sides. It has been stripped of all luxurious furnishings, only the most necessary articles being left to make the family comfortable. The count denied himself even the degree of comfort and occupied a bare cell-like apartment, detached from the rest of the house, where he kept his garden implements, and also the tools and materials of the shoemaker's craft, to which he devoted considerable time.

There are no servants about the household. More than one guest has resigned his horse to a gray-haired hostler who afterward proved to be the host. Manual labor he believed to be enjoined by scripture, and a part of

accepted by the public at their face value. You will thus have doubled your available capital. You will not let your bank bills go out without the parties who get them giving security. You will not let them go out to be used unless the people who get them give you a promissory note in return by which they promise to return your bank bills in three months together with interest at seven per cent. With the discount and the various little tricks the banks know how to work the interest amounts to eight or nine per cent. The trick is this. The bank bill of the bank is nothing but a promissory note. The bank gives its promissory note **without interest**, and the receiver of the bank's promissory note gives his promissory note in return **with interest at eight or nine per cent.** The million dollars of bank notes therefore means that the bank issues a million dollars promissory notes without interest and gets in return a million dollars promissory notes at big interest. In this one little flim flam game the banks clear up six or seven million dollars a year. In March 1910 the paid up bank capital stood at ninety-five million dollars and the bank notes outstanding, the I. O. U.'s of the banks, amounted to over seventy-eight million dollars.

"Another trick is to borrow money from the people without interest and to loan it back to the people at interest. A bank is an institution which lives on the interest of its debts. The banks have on demand deposit from the people of Canada \$247,000,000. This the banks lend back to the people at seven per cent. at least. Here is an income of seventeen million dollars.

"Then the banks borrow money at low interest and lend it high. This is business by which you deposit your money with the bank and get three per cent., and if you want to borrow it back again you pay eight per cent. The banks clear up four per cent. on the deal. There are \$515,000,000 deposited in this manner. Four per cent. on this would bring in twenty million dollars. So the incomes of the banks must come up to forty or fifty million dollars.

"That is a nice income to draw from just handling the funds of the people. Nobody but a bank can do banking business. If you attempt it you will be arrested and jailed. Nobody but a bank can issue bank notes. The Bank Act gives the banks the right to charge seven per cent. interest, and the banks increase that by pickings.

"Were people allowed to do banking business then the banks would not get their big interests. It is not private ability which allows the banks to get fifty million dollars a year from handling the abstract tokens of a nation's finance. It is **monopoly and privilege** granted by the Dominion government which allows the banks to make fortunes in a year and to bear with heavy weight upon the parasites on the backs of the workers. The banker need have little ability. All he has to have is the government monopoly, and the backing of the Bankers' Association, to make money and lots of it.

"A Combine"

"The banks of Canada are a combine. There are twenty-nine of them and there is a Bankers' Association through which the banks can make rules and regulations governing them all if they want. One of the rules the banks have made is that a person cannot borrow from more than one bank. He can deposit his money with as many as he likes. But he can borrow only from one bank.

"The twenty-nine banks act as a unit. The Sovereign Bank tried to fight the combination and was squeezed out of existence.

"These twenty-nine banks act together when their interests dictate. But when it comes to protecting the interests of the public, the public may go hang.

"Since 1865 depositors have lost \$40,000,000 through bank failures. Flat money has not always allowed the banks to go the pace and the depositors have suffered.

"Not only are the banks in a legalized combine, but that combine is **secret**.

"No government agent is allowed to examine the books of the banks. No public agent is allowed to say how the money shall be lent out to the people.

"The people are forced to deposit their money with the banks. The people deposit \$800,000,000 with the banks.

"The banks have the complete say as to how those deposits shall be used, how they shall be turned back into productive enterprises.

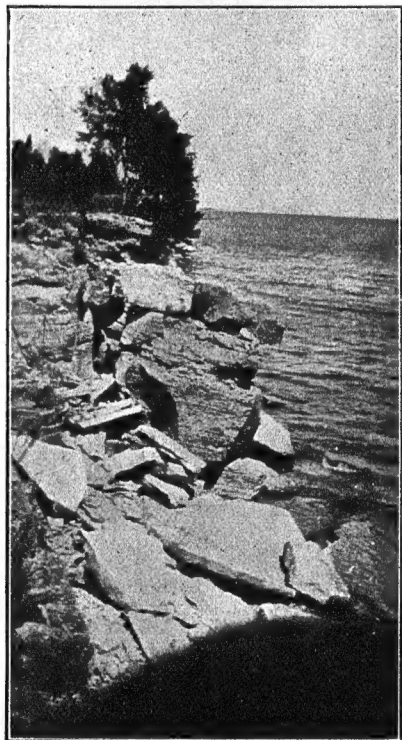
"Extinction of Bank Charters"

"A peculiar thing about the bank charters is that they all expire on July 1st, 1911. This is declared in section 4 of the Bank Act. So if new charters are not granted, the banks would all have to go out of business. One would naturally suppose that the representatives of the people would hasten to avail themselves of this opportunity and give back to the people the power over the Canadian medium of exchange.

"But nothing like that will take place. The banks have too soft a snap. The banks are drawing such nice revenues for the labor thieves that the representatives of the people will hasten to give back to the banks their graft.

"There are numerous senators and members of parliament on the directorates of the banks. The Bank of Commerce with ten millions of capital and deposits of \$100,000,000 of the people's money, has three senators on its directorate, Cox, Jones and Edwards. Senator Geo. A. Cox is or was until recently, president of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Western Assurance Co., British American Assurance Co., Western Loan and Savings Co., and the Toronto Savings and Loan Co., as well as being a director of The National Trust Co., Can. Gen. Electric Co., The Dominion Iron and Steel Co., the Toronto Railway Co., and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Senator L. Melvin Jones is or was until recently, president and general manager of the Massey-Harris Co., pres. Bain Waggon Co., director Verity Plow Co., Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.

The Bank of Hamilton has Senator Wm. Gibson on its directorate. Gibson is, or was until recently president of the Hamilton Gas Light Co., the Keewatin



Gull Harbor

Power Co., director of the Canada Screw Co., the Canadian Life Assurance Co., and of the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society.

"The Imperial Bank of Canada has Senator Robert Jaffray as vice-president. This senator is director of numerous railways, insurance companies, land corporations and other enterprises. He is president of the Globe Publishing Co., which publishes the Toronto Globe.

"It would make too long a story to go into all the affiliations of senators and members and provincial politicians with the banks, and to describe the other activities of these politicians in the industrial affairs of Canada. The Banquet d'Hochelaga has as vice-president Robert Bickerdike, M.P. The Montreal Bank had as its president until his death, Sir Geo. E. Drummond. It also had as director Senator Robert Mackay. The Bank of Nova Scotia has R. L. Borden as a director. The Northern Bank has Premier Roblin of Manitoba as director.

"The \$120,000 given to W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance by his "friends" shows up how Canada is being run. The largest contributors to this fund were the Dominion Coal and Steel Company and the Bank of Montreal."

The New Magna Charta

The history of all great movements whether religious, social or political having for their object the amelioration of the human race in any form, whether in uplifting from a lower to a higher condition, or removal of burdens, or hindrances to progress, enabling humanity to enjoy life as a wise Creator from the beginning intended, has always been attended, it would appear to the attentive observer or student by opposition from a class, who, controlled by the spirit of resistance to the advancement of the masses or else possessed of the demon of self and greed would set back the hands of the clock of advancement.

Ancient and modern history, furnish us with so many instances of efforts employed and sinister methods used by nations as well as individuals to prevent men and nations enjoying what is their inalienable right, "the enjoyment of the fruits of their labors, intelligence and energy."

That our hearts would be wearied and our souls sickened at the contemplation of what, the Scottish poet, Robert Burns, describes so graphically.

"Man's inhumanity to man,
Makes countless thousands mourn."

Were it not for the many victories in the cause of right and justice also recorded in the histories of the older countries, especially teaching man individually, as also when amalgamated in associations or organizations. The important truth, "That having faith in the rightful justice of their claims, and using proper methods with energy and determination, that their efforts will be rewarded with success and that right will prevail over wrong." The earlier history of the Mother Country, England, reveals a picture of what was caused by man's greed, and lust of power in the days of King John, when owing to those evil influences, the conditions of the working class was pitiful in the extreme.

The Old Feudalism

Lord over by a dominant class, who rejoiced in the title of Lords Conquerors and smiled on by a corrupt Count, these parasites who waxed gross and fat, on the labors of the toilers, who cultivated the ground and caused Mother Earth to give forth of her abundance, and as a reward were termed vassals, serfs, by the idle, non-producers, a type, alas, of the privileged classes of our own times. These oppressions which by force, fraud and cunning had gradually increased, the burdens of the common people, the toilers of the earth, levying unjust tolls, increasing taxes, and creating illegal enactments, that almost ground the toilers into the dust. The class who toiled not, neither spun, might live in luxury, careless of suffering that they caused. But the day of reckoning was at hand. The people goaded to madness by the miserable condition to which they were reduced, united in a common effort for relief, and though at times sorely tried, yet persevering with a dogged determination, were rewarded when on that eventful morning at "Staines," near Windsor, "King John" was compelled to sign that charter of freedom, "The Magna Charta" which sounded the death knell to the arrogant pretensions of those privileged classes who had enriched themselves by the labors of the honest toilers and moilers of that period. History ever repeats its lessons for our guidance and teaching and warning, the serpent of selfish greed and avarice is still crawling and leaving traces of its slimy tail in efforts to increase this fair Canada of ours and its vast population of workers, in its hideous coils. Thus to whom the world is indebted to-day for having allowed our boundless prairies from being sterile plains to become fields of waving corn, the granary of the world, "our Western Canadian Farmers," the men and women of the older countries, who crossing the seas took up their abode, and by toilsome efforts, application, and energy, transformed the barren plains into what are in a great many portions of this Great West, thriving cities, towns and villages, and abundant harvest fields, yielding abundance for all, and the same tribute is due to those who under different conditions in the eastern portion of the Dominion, did similarly and yet to-day conditions exist in a measure similar to what existed in the times of King John and William of Normandy, surnamed The Conqueror.

A privileged class has arisen under which our governments bow and yield

submission to their wills and unlawful desires, until the most of the land is in the possession of and controlled by corporations, syndicates and protected capitalistic barons, who levy toll on the workers, where toil has produced the country's wealth. The feudal system was never more rampant or arrogant in its demands at any period of the world's history, than it is to-day in the Dominion, controlling as it does, every institute of the government, taxing and taking toll of the Canadian people, under the guise of tariff, tariff, tariff. The time has now arrived when the farmers, the toilers, producers, shall cry with no faltering uncertain sound, "halt," to the government whom they appointed as stewards to manage the affairs of Canada in the interests of the people at large not a favored section or privileged class.

As the organ of the Grain Growers' Association THE GUIDE in an editorial, very properly and clearly points out. "There is no longer any reason to state that Canadian farmers are protectionists. The articulate voice of farmers all over Canada is for tariff reduction and Free Trade, just as soon as possible."

The cuckoo cry of protection that has for so many years emanated from the manufacturers and capitalists who are personally interested in preserving the old state of affairs that financially is profitable to them and them only, to use a common phrase, is worn that thin, that it is bound to go the way of all has-beens.

The spirit of reform is in the air, it is not the farmers alone, though they are the mainstay of Canadian prosperity, that are making their voices heard in demand for a reduction in the present tariff rates. At a meeting of the Winnipeg Liberal Association held only a few days ago, November 14th, for the special purpose of discussing this important question, at which the writer though not a member was allowed the privilege of being present, a resolution was unanimously adopted, favoring a substantial reduction in the present tariff schedule to be brought in force at the earliest possible date.

Nothing in Protest

One gentleman who claimed to be a manufacturer, protested that if there was any alteration in the tariff, that every factory in Winnipeg would be closed, but the audience who were business men laughed at the threat, and expressed their opinions very decidedly, that the West had advanced beyond the stage of protective long clothes, or feeding bottles. As the working classes in the days of King John and William of Normandy, united in a solemn compact, to redress the grievances under which they were laboring, so history repeats itself, and the farmers of the West formed a protective alliance a few years ago, with the object of improving their conditions, and abolishing abuses, and started it on its mission of reform, under the title of the Grain Growers' Association embracing the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Like the men of England in the dark days of oppression they are gradually growing stronger and making their influence felt and like the men at Staines will ere long present their Magna Charta and demand that they also shall be freed from the incubus of the serpentine folds which have hugged them so tightly as to prevent them reaping the just reward of their labor and toil.

On the 16th of December the delegates chosen by the farmers of the West, and Ontario and the Maritime provinces, will assemble at the houses of parliament in Ottawa, and place in the hands of the responsible ministers of the government, their list of the grievances from which they desire to be relieved, and the tongues of the men who have endured the heats and the frosts of the Canadian Prairies and valleys in their Herculean efforts to redeem a wilderness and transform it into a land of plenty will be loosed and in their native rugged, simple tones, will voice the feelings and give expression to the desires of the people who knowing what they and their ancestors suffered in their arduous efforts to have fair play and freedom from the operations of the combines, monopolies, trusts, which like the Upas tree threaten to choke and strangle those who have very materially aided in bringing to her present prosperous condition, this fair Dominion of Canada.—Arthur Wilson Walshe, London, England.

A Boy's Vision of the Town

The boy who has to milk cows, clean out the stables, do chores in stormy weather, and especially if he does not have the right kind of a home, is very apt to have visions of the town which are the veriest "pipe dreams." He thinks of the town as a place where there are no cows to milk, no stables to clean out, no pigs to slop; a place where his work is done at five or six, and does not begin until eight, or perhaps nine o'clock in the morning. He thinks of it as a place where there is life and motion, boys and girls galore, dances in the evening, and electric lights; a place where there is money to be made easily, and plenty of it; a place where he can do as he pleases after working hours, can see life, and broaden his vision. In short, he thinks that life would be worth living in the town and that it is hardly worth living in the country. This is what the boy sees, or thinks he sees in town life. He is wiser after he has spent a few years in the city.

The town boy has his visions of the country, that are quite as rosy as the country boy's visions of the town. He thinks of green fields, and the song of birds, of fine feeding, of stock, of the swimming hole, and hunting and fishing. To the city boy, raised in a poor house, with poor accommodations, and poorly ventilated, with the father toiling day after day to provide the necessities of life, it seems as if he were only a farmer's son life would be one glad song. He, like the country boy, will be wiser when he gets to know the facts.

The country boy, when he goes to town and looks for a job is met with a curt refusal by nine men out of ten to whom he applies. They all want to know what he can do. If he gets a position in a store he must work for small wages, barely enough to furnish him a cheap room and cheap board. He is not often invited to the homes of people in the city, cannot visit with his neighbors and with well-to-do people, as he did in the country. He will probably have to sweep out and do the dirtiest work. He must be there on time, and the first one in the morning. There is no time to sit on the fence and gossip with a neighbor boy while the horses are resting, or to stop and chat with another boy whom he meets on the highway. He must work, work continuously. When night comes he cannot sit down by the fire and crack jokes with mother and sisters. Town doors do not swing open as easily nor on as noiseless hinges as those of the country.

Possibly he gets a position in a bank or an office. He is told there is always room at the top; but finds that the top is hard to reach. There are so many other fellows ahead of him, and the fellow whose "dad" has money gets the position. He finds that the work is frequently doing the same thing over and over day after day until it becomes mechanical. He finds that the lot of the boy, whether in city or country, is to work, work hard and work continuously. Perhaps he gets a position with a street car company as motorman or conductor. This appeals to him at first, looks like an easy job; but he learns wisdom and finds that there is nothing quite so easy as it looks; finds, in fact, that any kind of work continued right along day after day becomes irksome unless it furnishes brain employment as well as hand employment.

In almost any town work he finds that there is a limit beyond which he cannot go. If he is in the street car service he finds that the best he can do, even after many years of steady work, is to make a bare living for himself and family.

When the country boy gets to town he finds that saving is not half as easy as it was in the country. There are too many temptations to spend money. With no companionship in the home he is likely to get in doubtful company, to go to the dance hall or loaf on the streets. The saloon door is open and offers companionship. So he goes on working from month to month, spends his money, gets nothing ahead, finds promotion slow, and often impossible.

The town boy when he gets out in the country, finds that it is not all the song of birds and blooming of flowers and golden sunshine and fishing and hunting. He thought that anybody could farm and finds that he is mistaken, that efficient farm labor is skilled labor, and that skill in

any department of life comes slowly and with years.

The town boy who goes to the farm, however, has this advantage: Every kind of farm labor, to be efficient, requires the exercising of the mind; more than that, it invites this exercise. He finds that it is possible, if he goes at it in the right way, to take the drudgery out of farm life. He finds that there is a variety in it not to be found in any occupation in the city, or at least in very few. In the shop until he has made very considerable advancement he must do one thing, exercise one set of muscles or, one particular portion of his brain until the doing becomes automatic, and the work almost does itself. The boy on the farm has a wonderful diversity of occupation, in any one of which he can find occasion for mental activity.

Now, it is true, that some country boys, when they go to town, make wonderful progress; not at first, but at the last.

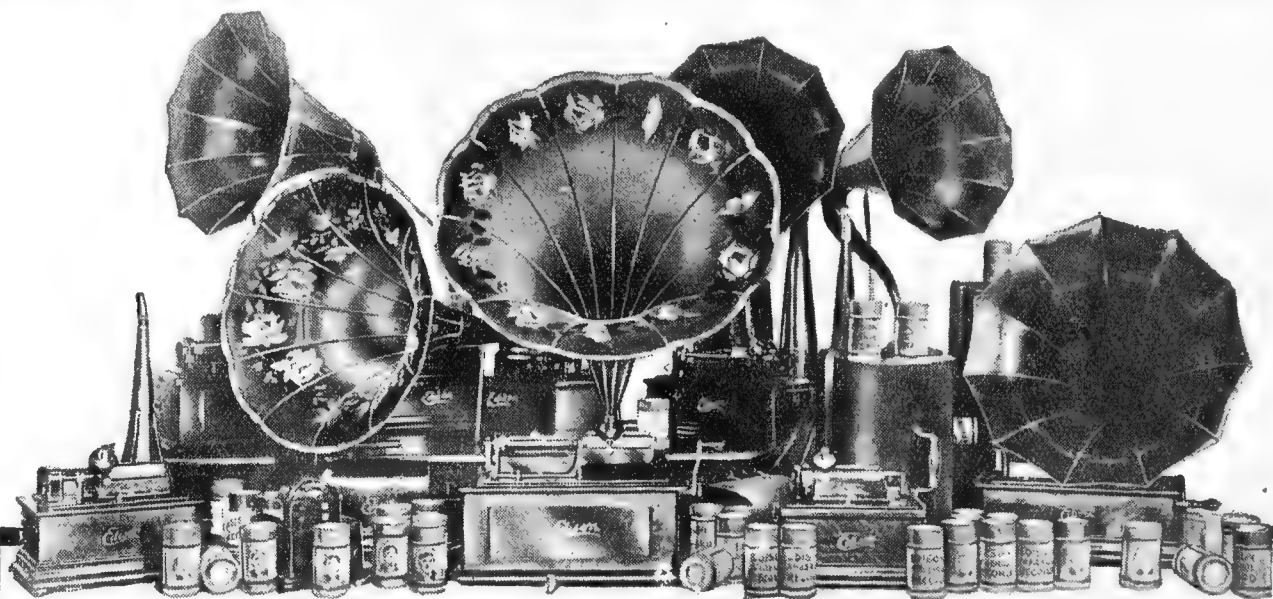
With the stock of health and habits of economy, and especially if they have the right sort of mental training, they have the advantage even over the boy brought up in the town. They win the confidence of their employers, come to be known as men to be trusted; but this is the result of years of training and hard work as well.

The country boy must not for a moment be deluded with the idea that anyone can succeed in town without the hardest kind of hard work. The town boy, if he is to succeed in the country, must make up his mind that there is no progress and no skill that does not come through hard labor. The boy, whether in town or country, who has good blood in him, who has formed right habits, is not afraid to work, is always looking for a bigger job, eats up work as a hungry animal eats up feed—that boy will succeed. The boy who watches the sun, if in the country; or the clock, if in town; who wants to get

along with the minimum of work and the maximum of pleasure; that boy will fail, and it makes little difference whether he is in the town or the country. He will be more likely to make a failure in town, however, and a worse one than in the country.—Wallace's Farm.

CENTENARIAN HOMESTEADER

Saskatoon, Sask., Dec. 2.—On Wednesday Louis Carpenter, aged 102 years, applied for a homestead at the local land office. He is strong and vigorous and anxious to procure a pre-emption as well. The old man hopes to be able to prove up. This constitutes a record for the Saskatoon land office, and is probably a record that any other office in the Dominion will find it hard to beat. It is doubtful if a centenarian has ever before attempted to file on land in the Dominion.



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The Head of the Department

By Ellis Parker Butler

HENRY WALTERS waited until the door of his private office closed behind the figure of Raymond Longley before he ventured to smile. He had done a good bit of business and he felt that he could afford to smile. He had just taken Longley into the firm.

Henry Walters was one of those forceful modern American business men who have been called our captains of industry, and he knew the value of men. The heads of his departments represented the best brains and talent in the business, and he believed that success lay in surrounding himself with men of the greatest obtainable capacity. He was famous for the great salaries he paid; but none knew so well as he that the high-priced man is frequently the most economical investment.

He had been troubled to keep Raymond Longley. As general manager, Longley's merits were apparent to all Walter's competitors, and Walters had been anticipating all possible bidders by increasing Longley's salary from time to time, until it had reached a sum beyond which he could not afford to go. By taking him into the firm Walters forestalled those competitors who needed Longley.

As Walters turned to his desk again his telephone bell rang, and he answered with his usual curt "Well?"

"That you, Walters?" came the reply. "This is Dr. Millward. I wish you would come home, immediately. Your wife has had another attack, and her condition is very serious. Come, immediately."

Walters hung up the receiver and turned to the door. His face was white, and as he hurried through the outer office the clerks looked after him curiously. He called the nearest cab and urged the driver to make the greatest haste. He knew that on the speed of the horse, perhaps, depended his chances of seeing his wife alive. Without knowing why, he felt guilty.

Mary Walters had been poor when her husband was poor. She had grown as he had grown, and as he had become wealthy and famous in business she had, month by month, fitted herself for the increasingly difficult management of the home. She had given him the place his wealth and position deserved in the social world; had kept the household running with such smooth wheels that he was entirely unaware of its manifold and complex machinery; and had risen from the ability to manage one servant and a small house in a country town to the place of mistress of a city house of eighteen rooms, with its servants of all degrees. In the meanwhile, she had found time to bear him six healthy children, and to superintend their training, without permitting any loss of the reputation of his house as one of the best managed in the city. In return, he had liked her—he was too busy for love—and occasionally showed himself at the opera with her. He paid the household bills and her own expenses for dress, without complaint.

When Henry Walters reached his home he was a widower. For several days he was almost ill; on the seventh day he telegraphed his sister to come, and went back to his office.

Miss Martha Walters took entire charge of the house, and assumed the duties of a mistress with a light heart. A little over forty, she came from a small Ohio town and fearlessly took up the burden where her sister-in-law had dropped it. A day spent over the household accounts appalled her; she frowned over the apparent extravagance of her brother's mode of living, and proposed that they should retrench.

"Very good," he told her. "Retrench, then. I have paid no attention to the house. Mary managed it. Probably she was not the best manager in the world. I have often thought the house cost too much to run, but I never complained, and I will not complain now. Mary always did her best. But, if you economize, do not do so by changing our mode of living. I consider the domestic department of my life just right. I want a good home; I want the social side kept

up. I can afford the one, and the other helps me commercially. Otherwise, you have a free hand. I make you the head of this department. All I want to see is the results."

The social side was immensely simplified by the year of mourning. There were no great dinners to give, and Miss Martha trusted that by the end of the year she would know better how to conduct such affairs. In the meantime, she went cheerfully to work to reform things.

She considered the number of servants sinful, and began by discharging three who seemed least necessary. Three more, who thus had increased duties to perform, left of their own accord, and she filled their places as best she could; but there began a constant series of "Please, ma'am, I wish to give notice," that filled her with despair. One-half her time was spent in securing help, and when she did secure a promising example she generally had to discharge it before its month was up.

In less than three or four months she was tired out and her face wore a look of anxiety. Her appearance affected Henry Walter's nerves, and the children, who are always quick to notice a changed domestic atmosphere, became cross and rebellious.

"Martha," her brother said one morning, "don't you think the cook you have now is just a little too careless? Burnt chops yesterday, and this coffee is not quite what it ought to be. There must be plenty of good cooks to be had in New York. Mary always seemed to have good breakfasts."

"Then I don't know where she got her cooks," said Martha. "I have had all the nations of Europe represented in the kitchen, and they are all degenerates in the art of cooking. Mary must have known some secret source. I cannot even keep my poor ones. I can't keep any of the servants. They come and go like phantoms, and only half do their work while they stay."

"That is your department," he replied. "I cannot interfere. I have enough to occupy me; but do get a good cook and keep her."

When he received that month's household account he whistled. It was

heavier than any of Mary's had been when they had been giving large dinners; but he would not have cared if things had retained their customary excellence. Preoccupied as he was, he began to notice the difference. Sometimes his hand gathered a ridge of dust from a table; occasionally, he had to wait half an hour for his breakfast, or Martha would come down late and untidy. His home, which had been so smooth in its movements before, developed a series of annoying roughness and halts that told of domestic machinery out of gear, and, with it all, the expense continued to increase.

By the end of a year the house had reached such a state that he no longer brought his business friends to dinner, and Martha was little more than a wreck. The first entertainment after the period of mourning decided him. Martha had failed utterly as a hostess. She lacked the wifely qualities that had served Mary so well as a hostess, and the dinner fell flat. In fact, it was a dismal failure—the sort of failure that in business would have meant financial ruin. Mr. Walters knew that such another dinner would mean the social ruin of his house, and that he could not afford. More than all else, however, the slipshod housekeeping jarred upon his keen business sense. He liked things done well. At the office he had things done well; there were no broken cogs and creaking wheels there, and when the bills for the disastrous dinner came in he felt that a reformation was needed.

He pulled out the drawer in his desk labeled "Domestic Affairs," and ran over the accounts his wife had rendered, and compared them with those of his sister. He saw that he was paying more for an inferior service in the domestic department than his wife's regime had cost him for first-class service. Similar results in any department of his business would have meant the instant discharge of the head of the department.

He leaned back in his chair and thought the matter out from a cold business point of view. Clearly, he must have a housekeeper. It occurred to him for the first time that the management of a home was a business quite as important

as any other business; in short, the most important. He, and all other men, worked for what, if not to establish and keep a home? And if that home was a failure, did not all his work end in a fiasco? Was not the home, after all, the prime object of human endeavor, and the proper management of the home a high form of specialized labor?

"Well," he said at length, "labor can be bought in the market, be it one kind or another. I have got to get a head for my domestic department, and I want the best. I want a manager as good as Longley is in his department—or as Mary was."

He began to realize the value of Mary as he had never realized it during her life.

To Martha he merely said that he had decided that she was working too hard, and that he had concluded she deserved an assistant, and Martha was profoundly grateful.

The advertisement which he put in the Herald was concise:

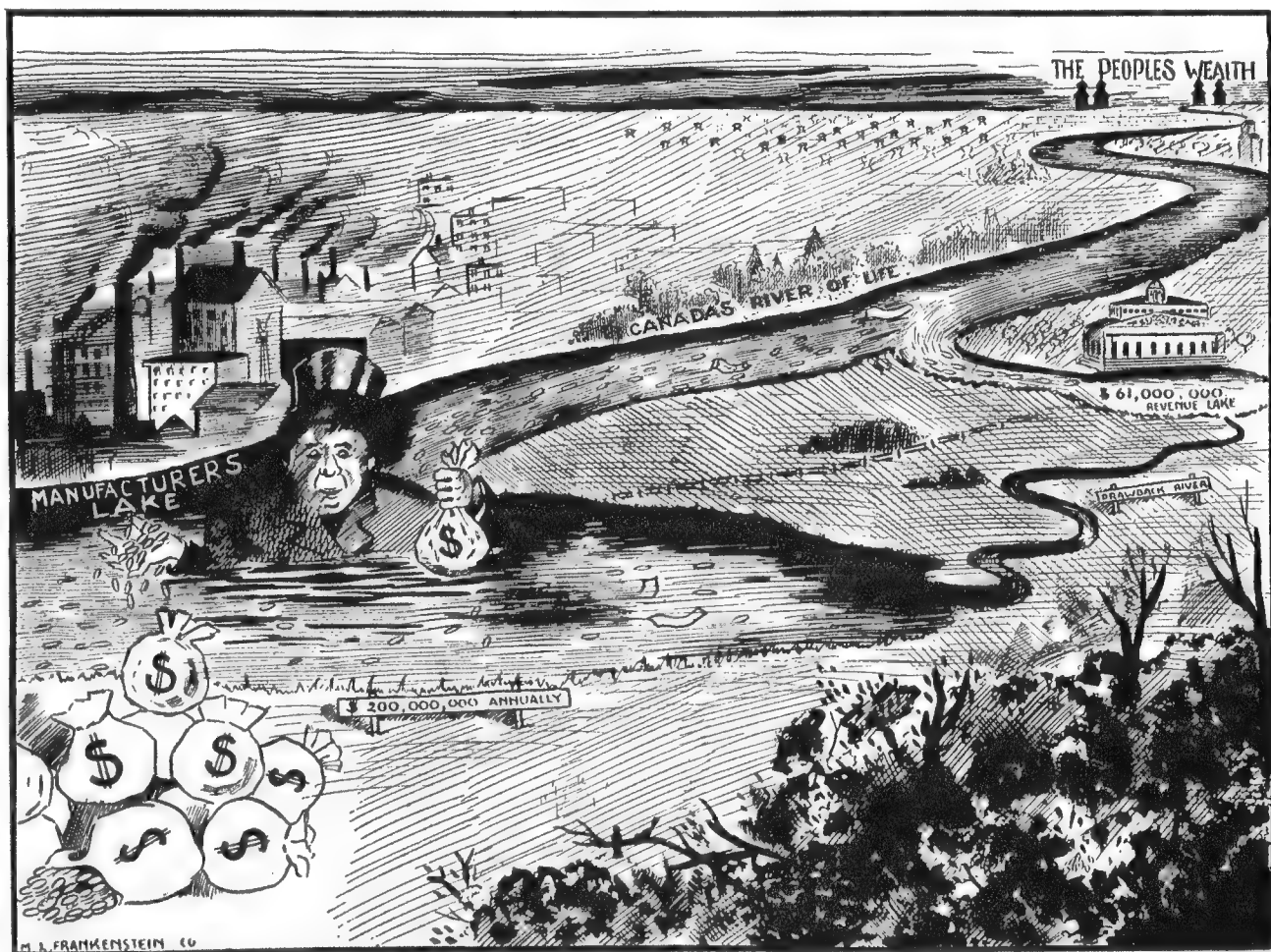
WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER. Must be able to manage the entire domestic arrangements of a gentleman's home, and superintend the care and education of his children. Must be competent to maintain the social status of the family. Compensation adequate.

Twenty-three women replied in person, and he interviewed them all—and dismissed them. He discovered that there are professional housekeepers, just as there are cooks and parlor maids, and he was surprised by their idea of "compensation adequate." He had thought, rather mistily, that perhaps board, lodging and about thirty dollars a month would be fair. The lowest any of these asked him was one hundred dollars a month, and he could see at a glance that none of them was "competent to maintain the social status of the house." They were merely housekeepers. Proficient as they might be in their own department, it was clear that they regarded the social duties as quite distant from those of a housekeeper.

His next advertisement kept this in view:

A GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, desirous of maintaining the social status of his house, and wishing to assure the proper management of his domestic affairs and the proper education and training of his children, wishes to secure the services of a lady of refinement and ability. Write.

In reply to this he received three



FOR EVERY DOLLAR OF TARIFF REVENUE THAT GOES INTO THE GOVERNMENT TREASURY, THREE OR FOUR DOLLARS GO TO THE MANUFACTURERS

requests for interviews, and one letter. The three women who called were so clearly of the adventurous class that they received prompt dismissal. The other letter was brief and unpromising:

"If the advertiser will send his name and address to Mrs. C. G., adding any references he wishes, she may consider his proposition."

Henry Walters hesitated an entire day before he ventured to consider this letter, and then he merely inclosed his card, with the name and address of his banker written across the back. He heard no more for a week, and had forgotten the letter when he received a second:

"Mrs. C. G. Wilbur, who answered Mr. Walters's advertisement in the Herald, would be pleased to consider the matter of the position in his home. Will Mr. Walters kindly appoint a time for an interview?"

Mr. Walters laid down the letter with a smile of mingled pleasure and surprise.

"Clara Wilbur!" he exclaimed. "That is Jack Wilbur's widow. To think of Jack Wilbur's wife coming down to a housekeeper's job! He must have left nothing at all."

Jack Wilbur's home and wife had been famous during the years when Henry Walters was working his way into fortune and into society; but the Wilbur failure and Jack Wilbur's death had caused his widow to withdraw from her old station. She had been lost to sight for three years. Mr. Walters wrote her, making an appointment for the next day.

He was prepared to see the type that he had come to know as the professional housekeeper—gentlewomen who had been unfortunate, and who wore the simple garb of their profession; but Clara Wilbur rustled into his office gowned in silk and wearing a stylish hat that spoke of a Fifth Avenue, if not a Parisian, course. She might have been the Clara Wilbur of the days when Jack Wilbur was still a millionaire, making a formal social call.

"Mr. Walters," she inquired, and then: "I come, as you know, in response to your letter. I think we had best, without ceremony, take up the matter in a colloquial businesslike manner."

"Correct," said Mr. Walters, "quite correct. Now, my house—"

"I know all that," she smiled. "You cannot think I would go so far as to ask an appointment before I had thoroughly investigated? There is no need to go into the small details. I have investigated, and I know your needs and what would be required of me. I," and she smiled again, "am satisfied with your character and the standing you have in society. I see no objectionable features that would deter me from taking the position."

Mr. Walters tapped his desk with his pencil, impatiently.

"Yes, yes!" he said. He had not thought that he and his home would have to pass an examination. When he hired employees they did not ask certificates of his character. He resented this woman's methods. He rubbed his chin thoughtfully.

"Now," he said slowly, "I suppose you can give references? There are some reputable persons who can vouch for your ability as a housekeeper?"

Clara Wilbur smiled deprecatingly.

"Don't you think," she asked, "that you are taking up the matter from the wrong side? From your advertisement, Mr. Walters, and from my investigations, I conclude that you want someone who can manage your social affairs, as well as manage your house. To me it seems that you should take it for granted that Jack Wilbur's wife is capable of the domestic management, and that my ability as a hostess must be the more important. If I take the position, I can make or mar your social prospects, while a housekeeper could be easily secured to assist me if I lacked a housekeeper's ability. As to my social standing, you may see Mrs. Van Orden, Mrs. Randolph-Vesey, or Mrs. Ogleshorpe—they are all my intimate friends."

"Then," said Mr. Walters, who could not quite conceal his gratification at hearing these magic names, "you feel that your only possible failure might be in the management of the house?"

Clara Wilbur shook her head.

"I admit no possible failure, she said. 'I have studied your case, and I know I can fill the place as well as any woman can fill it.' I knew your household needs complete reorganization, and that your children need a mother's care. For all that I am competent. I can, I am sure,

conduct your home as well as Mrs. Walters conducted it during her life. I know I can do it no better, for no one could do it better."

Mr. Walters studied his visitor closely for a minute. He felt that she was correct in her opinion of herself.

"Very well," he said, "we will consider it a bargain. I will make you the head of my domestic department." He allowed a smile to hover around his mouth a moment. "As to compensation," he said, "you'll pardon my speaking of it, but it is really a business matter."

"Strictly a business matter," agreed Mrs. Wilbur.

"Have you formulated any idea of what would be correct?" he asked.

"Yes," she said, "I shall want five thousand dollars a year, the first year."

Mr. Walters laid his pencil on his desk with a snap.

"Five thousand dollars a year!" he exclaimed, in surprise.

Mrs. Wilbur raised her eyebrows.

"Of course," she said, "I have a small income of my own. Otherwise I could not afford to take such a small stipend. But, as I may not be able to bring the best results the first year, I do not care to ask more."

"But—five thousand dollars!" Mr. Walters exclaimed again.

Mrs. Wilbur arose.

"We do not seem to be likely to reach an agreement," she said. "Of course, I cannot haggle. I thought, from my investigations, that you required as the head of the domestic department a high-class employee—is that the proper term? There are all grades, you know."

Mr. Walters nodded.

"Be seated," he said. "I do want a high-class employee, as you term it. Every man in this place is the best I can get. I believe in the best. But the sum you ask is as much as I pay the heads of some of my departments here."

"Yes?" she inquired politely. "And they are worth it too, I presume?"

"Every cent of it," said Mr. Walters.

"And you have thought what you require of me?" she asked. "I must manage the house and keep it running in all its departments as smoothly as your business runs here. More so, for you can correct mistakes made here, while perfection alone is permissible in the home. Your business is a matter of yearly balance sheets—the loss of one day is overbalanced by the profit of another. In the home each day must stand alone. A good dinner to-morrow does not correct a bad one to-day."

"Then, I must arrange and carry to a successful end your social functions. I must be hostess, and for that I must have a certain charm of personality and diplomatic tact. Your department heads here need only carry out your orders."

"In addition I must be a mother to your children. I must combine sympathy and steel—a mother's love and a mother's rule. In all, you ask a manager's brain, a diplomatist's genius and a mother's heart." She paused, and then leaning forward, said:

"Mr. Walters, do you know what it is you ask? Have you thought what it is your home requires? What is missing there? What have you lost? You ask me to take the place of a wife in nearly all her duties! Think of it! I must, in the management of the house, in the social world and in the nursery, take the place of your wife!"

"Yes," he said, "that is exactly what I want."

"And at what would you rate your wife's services?" she asked triumphantly.

Mr. Walters looked at the floor thoughtfully. He had never been mean with Mary. He had frequently given her money, but, like most husbands, he had not considered her work of any particular money value. It had been a question of salary he would have said twelve hundred dollars a year was too much for the work she performed. When they lived in the small town he had given her fifteen dollars a week for household expenses, out of which she saved, on an average, two dollars for herself, and she had one hundred dollars a year extra for clothes. That made two hundred dollars a year, for which she cooked, nursed the babies, cleaned the house and kept up the social intercourse of the family. Their first servant he paid over two hundred dollars a year, and his wife still did half the work of the house, and put in her spare hours making her own and the children's clothing.

As Mr. Walters made these rapid mental calculations he felt that he had grossly and stupidly underrated Mary's

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value. Her personality had made his home the gathering place of the men who had opened the way to riches. Her economical management had built up the savings that had permitted him to go into business while other men still toiled at a desk. Her character had made the home sweet, and the children cleanminded and simple-hearted. He looked up and encountered Mrs. Wilbur's smile.

"My wife was worth ten thousand dollars a year to me," he said.

"And I only mentioned five thousand," said Mrs. Wilbur.

"You will come as soon as possible?" he asked. "Do you wish a written contract?"

Clara Wilbur proved as efficient as she had dared suggest. Her experienced hands set the house to running smoothly; she had managed servants before. She made his dinners famous, harmonizing the incongruous elements of his business friends and social acquaintances, and bringing many functions from the brink of failure—which is dullness—because she had the tact that comes of experience. She made the children love her and honor her, and when the year ended Mr. Walters felt that she was so much a part of his home that she could never leave it.

But on the anniversary of her coming she spoke of leaving. Mr. Walters' face fell when she broached the subject.

"It is a business matter," she said, "and we must look at it so. I am more valuable to you now than I was a year ago. I have, as a wife does, grown into the life of the house. Every day I become more useful. Besides which, a competitor is bidding for my services."

Mr. Walters gave her seven thousand dollars the second year, and he enjoyed his home to the full of that amount, and more. As she had said, her value increased with her stay in the house. She became so thoroughly identified with the Walters' establishment and crept so deeply into the life and affections of the children that Mr. Walters could not imagine the house as it would be should she go.

A month before the termination of her second year she spoke again of leaving.

"I wanted to give you fair notice," she said gayly. "I really think I must go this time. You see, the fame of my housekeeping has spread abroad, and I have received such a tempting offer that I can hardly resist it. I am afraid you could scarcely afford to pay as much as I should have to ask."

"Mrs. Wilbur," he said, "I will give you eight thousand dollars if you will stay another year." She shook her head. "Your competitor offers more," she said.

For a week Mr. Walters considered the matter, and the more he turned it over in his mind the more he found it

impossible to see her go; but to pay a housekeeper more than eight thousand dollars a year seemed an act of folly. It would be unbusinesslike.

Mr. Walters was sitting at his desk once more as he ruminated, and he was playing with his open penknife. Large salaries, up to a certain limit, he considered good business, but beyond that limit they were folly. Take the case of Longley—Mr. Walters closed his penknife and slipped it into his pocket. He whistled as he turned over the papers on his desk.

"Mrs. Wilbur," he said, that evening, "I cannot pay you more than I offered you this morning."

"Then I must go," she said.

"No," he said, "not necessarily. I said the same thing to Raymond Longley once. I couldn't pay him a larger salary, but I took him into the firm. I would like to form a partnership with you."

She had been fingering a new magazine in her lap, nervously turning the pages. Now she looked up quickly.

"You mean—" she asked.

"I would like you to marry me," he said.

Mrs. Wilbur felt two emotions. At first she was swept by a wave of indignation that this man should think so meanly of her as to seek to buy her services with a marriage certificate; but this was quickly succeeded by the thought of all he was offering. He offered her his name, his fortune and a permanent place in the world. He was evidently not intending an insult, but an honor. She looked at him seriously a moment, and dropped her eyes again.

"I appreciate all your words mean," she said slowly, "and the honor you do me by saying them. It is always an honor, isn't it, to be asked into the firm?"

He was still smiling at her, anxiously gathering in her words as they fell.

"But you see," she concluded, "a competitor has got in ahead of you. I have promised to form another partnership—of the same kind."

Mr. Walters' smile clung to his face, but it now was no more than a weakly grin.

"I'm—I'm sorry," he managed to say, and then to lighten the situation he added, "I presume he offered superior inducements."

Mrs. Wilbur smiled in her tantalizing way.

"Yes," she said; "he loves me."

Her employer drew a long breath.

"Are you at liberty to—"

"Oh, yes!" she answered. "It is Raymond Longley."

"By George!" he ejaculated, "and I did not suspect it! Oh, well," he said, "it isn't so bad as it might be. You'll be in the firm just the same."—Good Housekeeping.

Farm and Field

SASKATCHEWAN AGRICULTURE BULLETIN

There has just been issued from the provincial department of agriculture Bulletin No. 21, containing revised reports of two addresses delivered by the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, before the Dry Farming Congress of 1909 and 1910.

The first of these addresses deals in an interesting manner with the subject, "What Good Soil Culture has done for Saskatchewan." It traces the advance of agriculture in Saskatchewan from 1881, when the first settlers followed in the wake of the C.P.R.; the effect of the rebellion of 1885, and shows that the advantages of summer fallowing as tending to the storage of moisture were recognized in that early period. The address treats of the best methods of farming under varying conditions and circumstances and contains statistics of yields obtained by summer fallowing on the experimental farm, Indian Head, and on Mr. Motherwell's own farm. It indicates how better tillage methods have brought settlement to parts of the province previously shunned as unfit for agricultural purposes until the whole of the province has now been proven to be not only fit for settlement but also capable of producing the highest quality of cereals that find their way into the world's market.

The subject of the more recent address is "Saskatchewan as a Field for Dry Farming." It brings up to date the most approved and intelligent tillage methods as applied to the province and contains suggestions for lengthening the time between fallowing and obviating the necessity of such a large acreage being idle each year. The principles governing the depth to plow to, depth at which to sow seed, the quantity of seed to sow per acre and the lessons to be drawn from this year's crop are also succinctly outlined. This bulletin can be had by application to the department of agriculture.

WINDTHORST SEED FAIR

Windthorst Seed Fair was held on Wednesday, November 30. Professor J. Bracken, commenting on the fair, said there had been only two Seed fairs at which he had been present this year where there had been more entries, and considering everything, this society was to be congratulated on the exhibition.

The quality of the grains exhibited were of the best to be produced in the district, the percentage of points gained by all exhibits evidencing this fact, whilst in the root classes a fair number of good exhibits were entered. The prize winners were as follows:

Red Fife wheat: M. C. Swallow, 1st; S. Hampton, 2nd; C. Grylls, 3rd; Chas. May, 4th. Oats: F. J. Dash, 1st; C. C. Elliott, 2nd. Barley: F. J. Dash, 1st; W. E. Carey 2nd. Flax: Ed. Hunter, 1st; J. Highmoor, 2nd; A. E. Stoetzel, 3rd. Peas, field: F. J. Dash, 1st; Thos. May, 2nd; Chas. May, 3rd. Garden Pea: George Oliver, special. Sheaf Grain: Wheat, oats and barley, W. E. Carey. Sheaf Grasses: Chas. May. Potatoes: C. W. Grylls, 1st; Fred. Fridmore, 2nd; C. May, 3rd. Turnips: A. E. Stoetzel 1st, W. E. Carey, 2nd. Carrots: A. E. Stoetzel, 1st. Mangolds: C. W. Grylls, 1st; Fred. Fridmore, 2nd; James Gibbs, 3rd. Beets: A. E. Stoetzel, 1st.

PREFERS THE ROTATION SYSTEM TO SUMMER FALLOW

In answer to a question recently asked in THE GUIDE regarding summer fallow, I may say at the commencement that I am not a believer in summer fallow in the West. I have, summer fallowed for years for the simple reason that I did not know of anything better to do to retain the moisture in the land and to aid its fertility. But now I believe I have a better and more profitable method of soil cultivation. This method is a result of my practical experience and I have farmed in the West for many years.

In adopting the system which I am about to describe the first thing for a farmer to do is to fence his farm in equally

divided fields, then summer fallow one field and sow it down to grass. I recommend rye grass and timothy. My experience has told me to sow ten pounds of rye grass and one pound of timothy. Rye grass alone is too hard to handle. It is too slippery, but when mixed with a pound of timothy seed it is just right. Having secured a good catch of this grass—and my experience has been that this seldom fails—take off two crops of grass and then pasture a summer. Break the field in the fall; backset in the spring, or disc according to the condition of the land, pack and harrow well, then crop for three seasons and sow down again with grass. After you get your farm all sown to grass in this manner, then quit summer fallowing altogether, break a field every year and I think that you will never regret having adopted this system. You will find that the soil will hold the moisture better, the land will be cleaner, your yields better and soil drifting will be prevented, which is causing much trouble in the West.

Summer Fallowing

In regard to summer fallowing the most profit I have attained by this system is to disc the land in the fall after the crop has been harvested, and harrow it in the spring. This will retain the moisture, and if the summer be a dry one the land will be quite moist when the time arrives for plowing. About the fifteenth of June commence the plowing, and by all means get it done in this month, if possible. I

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS

The agricultural editor would be pleased to hear from farmers answers to the following questions:

What depth do you plow and why? Do you grow Blue Stem wheat, and if so, why do you prefer it to Red Fife wheat?

Have you adopted the method of summer pasturage for hogs, if so, what success have you had?

What breed of poultry do you prefer, and how do you care for the hens in winter?

Have you tried early sowing of barley so as to take the crop off before the regular harvest commences, if so, did it pay you?

What do you think of the automobile as a farm utility machine?

What has been your experience in handling a flax crop? How can it best be cut and threshed? Have you any advice to offer as to the best stage of maturity for harvesting this crop?

always draw a section of the harrows behind the plow when plowing, for I believe a stroke of the harrows when the soil is fresh is worth at least two strokes after it is dried out, and if you do not cover all of the weed with the plow, the harrow will pull them out and leave a clean field. After you get the land plowed watch it carefully and keep the weeds down on it by running your cattle and sheep on it, and by harrowing and cultivating, and you will find that if the ensuing year is a dry one that the soil will be in a condition to withstand the drouth to a great extent.

To those who prefer to summer fallow their land I think this will be of service to them, though for my part the former system is much more profitable.

DAVID LYNCH.

Glen Souris, Man.

Note.—The above system as outlined by Mr. Lynch, of continually sowing the land to grass breaking and cropping, is a good plan, as there are many advantages in it. In the first place the farmer will always have an abundance of good hay, as the grass suggested makes capital hay and grows equally well in all kinds of soils. As mixed farming is becoming more and more a necessity in the West this plan of Mr. Lynch's would work splendidly, as there would always be pasture and large runs for the stock in the summer. Then again, the land would be greatly enriched through the stock and the system would almost entirely do away with that awful scourge, the noxious weeds. By having the land sown to grass for periods of three years the

soil would not lose its humus so readily, and this humus or vegetable fibre is a great factor in retaining moisture in the soil; also soil drifting would be almost entirely overcome by the system, and this is a big factor to be taken into consideration in the West, as many of the older districts are suffering severely through the ravages of the high winds, which sweep over the prairies at all seasons of the year and rob the soil of the black rich loam.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE would be pleased to hear from farmers their views of the system as outlined by Mr. Lynch.

SUMMER FALLOW TO CONSERVE MOISTURE

Why do I summer fallow? My reasons and objects in summer fallowing are to conserve the moisture of the soil for the growing of the crop the following year, and by summer fallowing and judicious tilling of the soil the results are sure.

Are you troubled with smut in your grain? I have never been troubled with smut in my grain since I began using formaldehyde as a preventive. The way I treat my wheat and oats is to put as much wheat or oats, as the case may be, in my wagon box in the evening and thoroughly wet the same by letting the solution on to the grain through an old pan or bucket that has been perforated full of holes, all the time thoroughly stirring the grain with a scoop shovel. Such a treatment has always been successful with me.

How I dispose of the manure on my farm. My method of disposing of the manure is to haul it directly to the field and spread it immediately, and have found the results highly satisfactory. In my opinion, this is the ideal way of disposing of this useful article.

As to seed grain I have always used my own raising so far, but am of the opinion that we, as farmers, are not careful enough in the selection of our seed grain.

S. H. LARMER.

Elbow, Sask.

SEED SELECTION

Editor GUIDE:—In your issue of Nov. 30th Prof. W. Brodrick, in an article on "Seed Selection", makes statements so widely at variance with the actual facts underlying farm plant improvement, so entirely out of harmony with the findings of foremost Canadian and British authorities that in the interest of this great work exception should be taken to them. He states that greatly increased yields can be secured by the careful systematic selection of the seed. That large, plump, well matured, well cleaned seed is better equipped for its life's work than thin shrunken seed no sane person disputes, but that any great increase in yield can be secured by continually picking out what appears to be the best plants and sowing for further selection of seed from them, has never been conclusively proved.

A little over thirty years ago Mr. John Garton, the famous farm plant breeder, had an idea very similar to the one advanced today by Prof. Brodrick. Several years prior to 1880 Mr. Garton attempted to improve the cereals by the same method of selection as is now carried on by those interested in plant improvement today. The results, however, were not satisfactory except as a means of purifying the variety, no noticeable improvement being obtained when the stocks from apparently superior plants were sown alongside and under identical conditions with average plants taken from the same plot. Extensive experiments proved conclusively that the apparent superiority of the selected plants was due to either varying fertility of the soil, space occupied by each individual plant, difference in time of germination (owing to the seed's position in the ground, its nearness to moisture, etc.), or in some cases the destruction of the embryo stools by insects, rendering the plant a light stooler and consequently making it stronger, earlier, and a heavier yielder of large, plump grain.

The above conclusions have been recently confirmed by one of Canada's highest authorities on plant breeding, Dr. C. E. Saunders, cerealist of the Dominion Experimental Farm.

Work for the Expert

There are so many points entering into plant improvement, such great care must be exercised and such varied, accurate, scientific information is necessary to the progress of the work that it may well be left for the plant breeder, the man who makes a business of it, who has it for his hobby. That Dr. Saunders is of this

opinion is evidenced. He says, in part: "I have seen cases where the repeated selection of fine heads led to disastrous results. An important and well managed agricultural station (the name of which need not be mentioned) sent out a superior strain of Red Fife wheat, in which I was unable to find any Red Fife at all. The superior looking heads had been selected, and these were White Russian. This shows how difficult that system is. When such a thing can occur with very careful workers in a good institution, it would certainly often occur with ordinary farmers." If an experiment station, where work of selection is supposed to be carried on by experts makes a mistake of this kind, it is only reasonable to suppose that the farmer, who seldom has the time or the training for the work of selection (which comes at the busiest season of the year), will secure little or no improvement.

Plant Breeding the Real Solution

The question naturally arises, how are farm crops to be improved, and the answer is, by breeding the same as our live stock has been improved. In the commencement the first and most vital step was to ascertain whether natural cross-fertilization actually existed in the cereals. At that time it was a generally accepted doctrine that all agricultural plants were open to artificial cross-fertilization, but there were no definite or reliable records to prove that such was the case. On the settlement of this question rested the possibility of the work to be attempted. The following method of testing the accuracy of the doctrine was adopted by John Garton in his work.

Farm Plants do not Cross Breed in Field

A suitable number of heads of wheat were selected in a field crop, the immature anthers or male organs were carefully removed from about half a dozen flowers on each head, the remaining florets or flowers being left intact. The ovules or female organs in the florets from which the anthers had been removed had thus every opportunity to become fertilized or impregnated by pollen or male seed either from the surrounding florets left intact upon the same heads, or by pollen from outside forces. Not one single embryo or baby seed was developed in the florets thus treated. This was considered sufficient evidence to justify the investigator in the belief that natural cross fertilization did not exist.

Their First Success

Having accepted the results of these experiments with wheat florets as conclusive, a wide field was opened up for investigation pertaining to the improvement, by means of artificial cross-fertilization of many forms of agricultural plants. In their first attempts to produce artificially cross-fertilized seed by combining two varieties the experimenters were for several seasons unsuccessful, but by close application and observation they were enabled to trace the cause of their failures, and eventually they managed to develop seed which gave the necessary variation in the resulting plants. It is at this stage that the actual work in plant-breeding begins, the cross-fertilized seed being the raw material from which the perfect and desired types, perfectly distinct in form and character, have been created season after season. This occurs until the reaction set up through the medium of cross-fertilization becomes exhausted by repeated sowings. In this connection no definite rule as yet can be laid down as regards the length of time the sportive tendency remains active, but as a general rule in their work they have found that the nearer their relationship of the varieties that are combined the shorter the period required. In some instances the sportive tendency has become inoperative by the fifth season from the time the grain was first sown, while in other instances it has continued to show itself for ten or twelve years. This is a good illustration of one of the many difficulties with which the plant breeder has to contend.

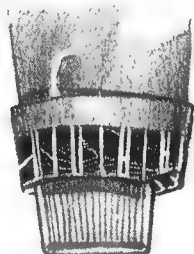
Types are Fixed

In the cereals barley has been found to require the shortest time for fixation of type, and oats the longest. The rule now followed in the Acton Grange Experiment station is to make repeated sowings for a period of ten years from the time the cross-fertilized grain is produced before the work of selection or fixing the type commences. It must not be supposed that the different types of plants produced by cross-fertilization are each and all superior to the varieties employed in

Continued on Page 21

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13G200—This coat is made from imported all wool black melton cloth weighing 28 ounces to the yard, guaranteed to retain its color and wear well. It has a rubber interlining to the waist which renders it entirely wind-proof. The lining proper is good heavy farmers' satin quilted on wadding which makes it almost as warm as a fur-lined coat, though not nearly so heavy.

It is cut 50 inches long in double breasted style, and fastens with two rows of barrel buttons and loops. It is altogether a neat fitting, well tailored garment dressy enough for any occasion.

The collar is made of carefully selected dark brown marmot. It is seven inches deep and cut in the popular notch style.



13G200

And in order to insure longer wear the armpits are reinforced with leather arm shields which render the part of the coat that usually wears out first practically indestructible. The sleeves are lined with good strong mohair, and have knitted wool wristlets at the cuffs that still further adds to the comfort of the wearer. Made in all sizes from 35 to 44 inches chest measure.

Our very special price
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In ordering be sure to give size taken under coat and over vest, also height and weight.

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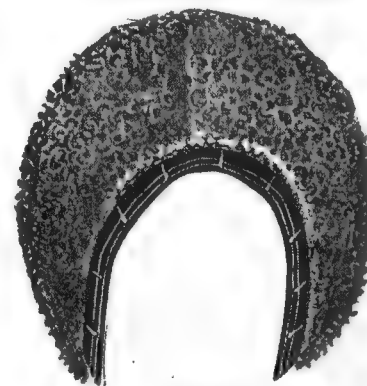
Made in all sizes from 36 to 44 chest measure taken over vest only. **Very Special . . . \$10.45**

The regular prices of these coats were \$15.00 and \$18.00.



13G205

Persian Lamb Collar



13G206

This coat with a Persian Lamb collar is an Ideal Winter Garment, looks dressy, will give endless wear, and can be worn on any occasion. The coat without the Fur collar makes a nice garment for milder days or early spring wear.

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Coat with collar complete. **22.95**

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received, and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers, and no letters not of public interest will be published.

MUST EXERCISE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

Editor GUIDE:—There is a considerable spirit of sagacity in your correspondent's letter of November 30, signed "Brightholme," but if "we demand legislation for our benefit" and don't obtain it, and get only a few crumbs from our present master's table, where are we at? Why, the only answer to this question is that we are in the same boat as ever. We are in no position to strike a blow to get justice in Ottawa or our respective provinces. I can't agree with "Brightholme" when he advises us to take a leaf out of the manufacturers' book. They are lobbyists and "red parlor" conspirators, putting up a big percentage of their spoils to party campaign funds. Money stolen from us. And presents of \$220,000 to Laurier and Fielding also, that was not theirs by fair dealing to give. I prefer that we should follow the better example of the Australian and other labor movements, and as a class exercise our political functions and govern the country ourselves—which is our constitutional prerogative—we being the majority just as the Australian Labor party is now the government. It is imperative that the farmers of Canada have some political league. This must, as the first fundamental, be kept separate and distinct from our Grain Growers' Association, which is entirely an industrial movement. The funds of the Grain Growers' Association must be expressly forbidden to be spent for any political purposes so that any Grain Grower member who does not desire to join the political movement can remain a dyed in the wool Laurierite or Bordenite. In Australia the Industrial-Labor and political movements are kept quite distinct. The farmer is controlled by the trades' unions, the latter by the political Labor League, to which everybody is welcome who agrees with the Labor party's policy. As far as the Grain Growers' industrial movement is concerned I agree with "Brightholme" that we are going in the right direction now. But it is equally plain that if we have not the gumption (to use "Brightholme's" word) to go straight ahead with our whole political duty, that we never shall be able to strike an effective blow for just legislation. My thanks are due to my numerous supporters through your columns, and will every reader be man enough to stand for the right and defence of our class against the wholesale plundering of present day politicians and the grafting special interest of trust and mergers. I have the honor to remain one who always shelters under his real name.

FRED KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats, Sask.

DOWN THE TARIFF

Editor GUIDE:—Let us hope that when our farmer delegates reach Ottawa on December 16th and are given a hearing they won't permit the government to side track them by side stepping their questions or offering any palliatives. Let our delegates insist upon a reduction, a substantial reduction, in the tariff on all food articles and machinery. I say insist, and I mean by this continue to insist until this much is granted. Let me say to you delegates, don't take "no" for an answer; demand this tariff reduction and keep on demanding until you get it if it takes all winter. We should demand this, not for the sake of showing any strength, not because we are farmers, not that we want to run the government, but because it is right. We have had numerous articles in THE GUIDE, showing the injustice, inequality and enormity of the tariff

as at present levied. We have had it amply proven to us that the tariff is wholly iniquitous, that it places a heavy burden on those least able to bear it, and that it does not touch those who are most able to bear it. We have proof that the tariff as levied at present encourages thievery, breeds dishonesty, discourages industry and gnaws at the vitals of our would-be civilization. Now, delegates, let me say to you if you fail to strain every muscle in a mighty effort to immediately reduce this criminal tariff, how can you come back and face your local unions? The time has come when we need good men, strong determined men, men of the most herculean moral fibre, for at present a few people parasites as it were, control the industries of the world. By a decree they starve helpless and innocent people, even babes, simply to fill their pockets with money. Such is what we call civilization. It is worse than barbarism. It is beastiality and it must cease to be. We will shear the wolves of their power.



"The Fording Place"

We will smash the tariff wall. We will drive out the vultures who fatten on our toil. We will initiate equity, and abandon special privilege and hoggerly, and thus usher in an era that will be a real peace and plenty civilization.

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

MAKE DEMANDS STRONG

Editor GUIDE:—Just a word to our comrades who are going to the seat of war to fight the grave injustices that have been put upon us poor farmers in the past. Prepare your plan of action carefully. Be sure not to leave the least loop-hole for escape. Don't be put off by "Thank you, this matter shall receive very careful consideration." We farmers have had quite sufficient of that from these gentlemen before. What we want is action right now. We have borne these burdens far too long. Now, we want our rights and we demand that they shall be given to us immediately. Why should we be trampled down under foot by political graft and monopolists? We who are the backbone of Canada and have built up the nation and made it what it is today, are we still to go on and have the very blood sucked out of our bodies while these manufacturers receive the benefit of our toil and hard work? Those six Conservative members from the Old Country who came here on a supposed holiday,

but which, as has been since admitted, was a political holiday, went back and told the people that Canada did not want reciprocity. The people were not in favor of such a policy. Did they consult the farmers or anyone who was suffering under Protection. No. It was the privileged class of financiers, manufacturers and their political satellites whom the Imperial statesmen encountered on their journeyings through Canada. The farmers had no comfortable clubs to give them receptions in and unfold any schemes in which a profitable investment might be made. No, but the time is coming when the farmers will be recognized as men who will have to be considered first before any change takes place in anything appertaining to their interest. We have been too lax in the past. We have been led too easy by party traditions, leaving the protected interests a free hand with the assistance of their brothers at Ottawa. This deputation that is going to Ottawa is big enough and it is strong enough, knowing that they are only a handful to what is left behind, who will be watching and waiting patiently for the result of your battle. It is up to you to state the case and stay with it until those at Ottawa have hoisted the white flag and have been brought into submission.

ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS
Oakburn, Man.

RETURNS WERE SATISFACTORY

The following letter has been sent to THE GUIDE for publication, by the Grain Growers' Grain Company:

Returns for my car No. 43290 received. I can assure you that it makes me feel glad now that I drove fifty miles nearly three years ago in the month of February to attend a farmers' meeting and take out my first share in the Grain Growers' Grain Company. I notice at the foot of the due bill that the car was sold at a premium of 1 1/4 cents over the closing market, and my entire gain totals up to \$133.25 more than we were offered for

not allowed to buy any grain and thus the only other competition was removed from the scene. Under these circumstances it is not surprising there was, and still is, considerable dissatisfaction with the prices realized by those who are forced for one reason or another to sell the elevator companies. Now, as farmers, we want to see as much competition in the grain market as possible, both at Winnipeg and at the country elevator. By not allowing the track buyer to obtain his license, prices were considerably lowered to farmers this fall. We want to know who was responsible for this state of affairs and what can be done to remedy them.

DUNCAN MCKENZIE,
Sec.-Treas. Landis G. G. A.
Landis, Sask.

NO REAL PARTY

Editor GUIDE:—Allow me space in your valuable paper for a few lines. I have been a trial subscriber and can but admire the just fight which you put up for right. The only reason I can offer for asking space is that anyone who derives any benefit, direct or indirect, from the effort has the right to help to the best of their means or ability or both in the cause. While I am not a member of the Grain Growers' Association by enrolment I am by principle, as I have seen the urgent need of a similar move for years. I have been a spectator from the "Sycamore tree," as it were, of the association from the start and with all due respect to the loyal promoters and supporters, I can't help but see some of the difficulties which stand in the way of progress, from having enemies in the camp, or in other words spies and traitors, which without stricter rules cannot be avoided. As it is said, that if one is not for he must be against us; there is no standing room between, for if a house or kingdom is divided it cannot stand or attain all or the highest object in view. There is a great deal said about the necessity of a third party. One says we must have a second before we can have a third. I claim we haven't the first yet, if a political party means a body of representatives to consider and do justice to all, not a few who are clamoring for special privileges to the detriment of the majority, as protection against fair competition is but oppression. Now, re the Hudson's Bay Railway and who is to build it. The people have built all the roads or have at least paid far in excess of the actual cost and have allowed them to be run by a highway monopoly. Now, are the people in the dawn of an enlightened day going to allow themselves to be deprived of their long and last cherished hope of freedom from the railway bondage? Are we going to submit meekly to the extraction of a few more drops of life blood and a few more years of toil to forge the seal to the chain forever, or rise up in our might and march on to the capital with a mighty shout such as will cause the walls of oppression to fall from their foundations, and cause those that are within to call for the rocks and mountains to fall upon them, so to speak? It has been said that walls don't fall that way now-a-days, but I claim that by the power of unity the walls that are built about us can be overthrown.

ARTHUR WARD.

Grand View, Man.

HUDSON'S BAY LAND GRANT

Editor GUIDE:—I am sending my subscription to THE GUIDE herewith, and do not hesitate to say that the people of the West are fortunate in having such a champion and guide in these times fraught as they are with momentous importance to our common country. And, even should the issue be not as satisfactory as we could wish, it will be gratifying to know that the people of the West and their organ have manfully done their duty in the hour of their country's need. I notice that the press, the people and presumably the country are wakening up to the enormity of that most iniquitous transaction known as the Hudson's Bay Land Grant deal, by which the C. N. R. takes 6,400 acres per mile in the province of Manitoba and 12,800 outside of the province, by which that company, which has sold those lands to the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company, at \$3.60 an acre, gets equal to \$21,200 per mile of road, while the Saskatchewan Land Valley Co., according to their prospectus issued in April, 1906, sold these lands at \$8 to \$10 per acre, and that too to speculators. It is quite safe to put the price which the actual settler pays for his holding at an average of \$10 per acre. In other words

Perdue, Sask.

THE ELEVATOR MONOPOLY

Editor GUIDE:—At a meeting of the local Grain Growers' Association it was brought to the notice of the members that for some unknown reasons the "track buyer" in this neighborhood was not permitted to purchase any grain. The reason given was that he did not have a license. However, when he offered his money "the powers that be" would not accept it. Now, in this district this year, the elevator companies in order to save expenses agreed among themselves to shut up all but one elevator at each station, each company taking station about. Thus competition was eliminated among the elevators. Then the track buyer was

F. M. PLOCKER.

the settler pays \$34,000 per mile for a road of inferior quality, that built on business principles should not cost more than \$10,000 a mile. But there is still another chapter in this wonderful story that makes it still more interesting to the people of the West. If your readers will take the trouble to turn to page 73 of the Railway Year Book they will find that the C. N. R. that has got that enormous land subsidy, has its entire road from Lake Superior to the Pass capitalized at \$38,355 a mile, \$10,000 of which is in the shape of guaranteed bonds which is equivalent to that sum in cash. If we add this capitalization to the amount that the actual settler is paying, we have for the road from Winnipeg to the Pass approximating about \$100,000,000, every cent of which will have to be put up by the people of the West. Might I not ask if it is not high time that we sons of toil in this country should insist on a change in our methods of dealing with the transportation of this country? In the face of these and infinitely worse revelations there should be no fear of making a change as whatever it might be there would be a reasonable chance of bettering conditions and none whatever of making them worse.

S. THOMSON.

Douglas, Man.

NOT ENOUGH PLATFORMS

The following letter to the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been sent THE GUIDE for publication: Replying to your favor of the 28th ulto. regarding my not shipping any grain to your company this year, I am going to place a few facts before you that are quite hard for the farmers to get around, at many of the shipping points along the line. To begin with, I can honestly tell you that any business I have had with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. has been perfectly satisfactory, and it certainly is not on that account that I have failed to ship grain to the Company this season. The reasons are much further reaching than that, and when we get down to give reasons for farmers not patronizing their own company, we find there are still existing conditions that prevent us from doing as we would were conditions different. I will give you an idea of the conditions prevailing at Belle Plain. There are three elevators at this point and all anxious for business. There is also a loading platform that can only accommodate about six cars at one time. There are somewhere in the neighborhood of half a million bushels of grain to be shipped from this point each season. Up to the present year there has generally been a car-shortage, and farmers could load over the platform about as fast as the cars could be supplied, and were therefore in a position to ship to their own order, or to any commission house they liked. This year conditions have been altogether different. The C.P.R. seems to have been in a position to supply almost any number of cars, or about as fast as the farmers could get their grain out to fill them, but the loading platform being so limited, rendered it absolutely necessary to use the elevators, in order to get the grain onto the track. The elevators of course could get a farmer a car on short notice, and as they were handling the grain through their special bins, at one cent per bus. and satisfying everybody as to weights providing the farmer sold to their company, they (the elevators) are thus getting a large percentage of the grain from around these parts. In my own case I had a crop of over 20,000 bushels, and, if I waited to load it all over the platform, I would be engaged hauling grain off and on until this time next year, while doing the thing the other way I have been able to get the grain shipped and sold about as fast as I could get teams to haul it to market. Now I quite agree with you that the Grain Growers' Grain Company have done much to improve conditions of grain handling, for the Western farmers and I am very much in sympathy with the company's work and also with the work of the Grain Growers' Association and if ever the time comes when it will be possible and convenient for me to have my grain handled by the Grain Growers' Grain Co., without cutting my own throat in order to do so, they will certainly get a fair share of my trade, but conditions were such this year as to make it very inconvenient to get one's grain on track without using the elevators, and just as inconvenient to sell to outside parties, and stand a chance of getting all that we thought was coming our way. I

think the Grain Growers' Association can well look into this matter of limited loading platform space at so many stations along the line at their next conventions, and I feel sure if conditions were improved in that respect, the independent grain companies would soon get the handling of more of the farmers' grain. Now, gentlemen, I have written at some length on this subject, but I trust I have given the farmer's view of the matter quite clearly to you, and have no doubt that there are many places throughout Manitoba and Saskatchewan that can tell the same story as Belle Plain. It is not always just what we would do if we had the chance in this particular case, but more often, we are compelled to do what we can, and make ourselves believe we have acted wisely under the circumstances.

The above views expressed are what I believe to be the average farmer's reasons for patronizing the line elevators so extensively throughout this part of the West in particular this season.

THOS. E. ALLCOCK.

Belle Plain.

CHANCE FOR CO-OPERATION

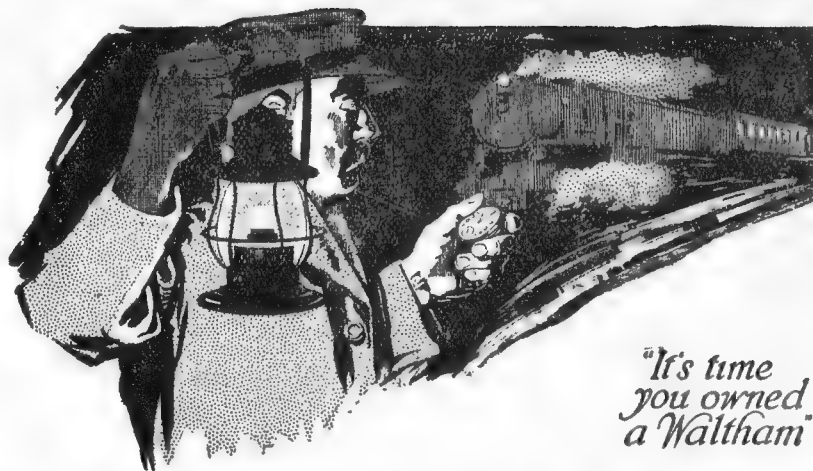
Editor, GUIDE:—In reading THE GUIDE I see quite a lot being said about co-operation. Now I think there is an opportunity for co-operation in a small way if some of the local associations in the north where oats are plentiful and for sale would communicate with the associations in the southern part of the province where oats will have to be purchased; that it be profitable to both north and south. Any association willing to co-operate in this matter will confer a favor on Goodlands association by corresponding with

T. S. PERRIN, Sec.

Goodlands, G.G.A.

NEW PARTY NOT NECESSARY

Editor, GUIDE:—I have followed with much interest some of the letters in your valuable paper regarding the creating of a new party—its pros and cons—to be created from or by the united farmers' associations of the different provinces; and as the issue is of the utmost gravity and, being so, should not be decided on lightly but only after the fullest discussion and deliberation I beg to be allowed to add my mite. It seems to me, judging from what history has taught us in by-gone days, and still teaches us at present time, that creating of a new party is a failure. New parties have been effective or partly so only after years of patient work. In fact I cannot recall a single instance where a new created party have been of any immediate value (except in revolution) in checking vicious legislation or inducing new laws. What it has taught us is that progressive politics have generally been the outcome of compromises and, coalitions. A class-conscious party is in my opinion a mistake, alienating votes and sympathy from sources from where otherwise we might with confidence have looked for support. Henry George in his "Protection and Free Trade" says in one instance: "Now to bring an issue into politics it is not necessary to form a party. Parties are not to be manufactured: they grow out of existing parties by bringing forward of issues on which men will divide." Issues on which men of all classes will divide, we farmers already have brought into practical politics, for we have not asked for a single thing but would be a benefit to all, with the exception of the privileged classes who now enjoy special legislation. As an instance of this we now behold a conservative member giving notice of a motion for reduced tariff. The terminal elevators question is also to come up for discussion and the Winnipeg board of trade has already taken issue in regard to the Hudson's Bay Railway. Let us go into politics certainly and with all our might and main, but let each man vote for the so-called party he likes the best, but let us see to it that each man for his respective party pledges us (in black and white) to support at least partly if not fully all of such measures as our Unions desire to bring forward, and this could be done at the nomination. In fact let us nominate for measure and not for men. To quote Henry George again: "How men vote is something we need not much concern ourselves with. The important thing is how they think." Let me quote also from a recent issue of the Chicago Public: "There is a forceful wit and genuine good humor, to be sure, in a certain socialist epigram: "Better vote



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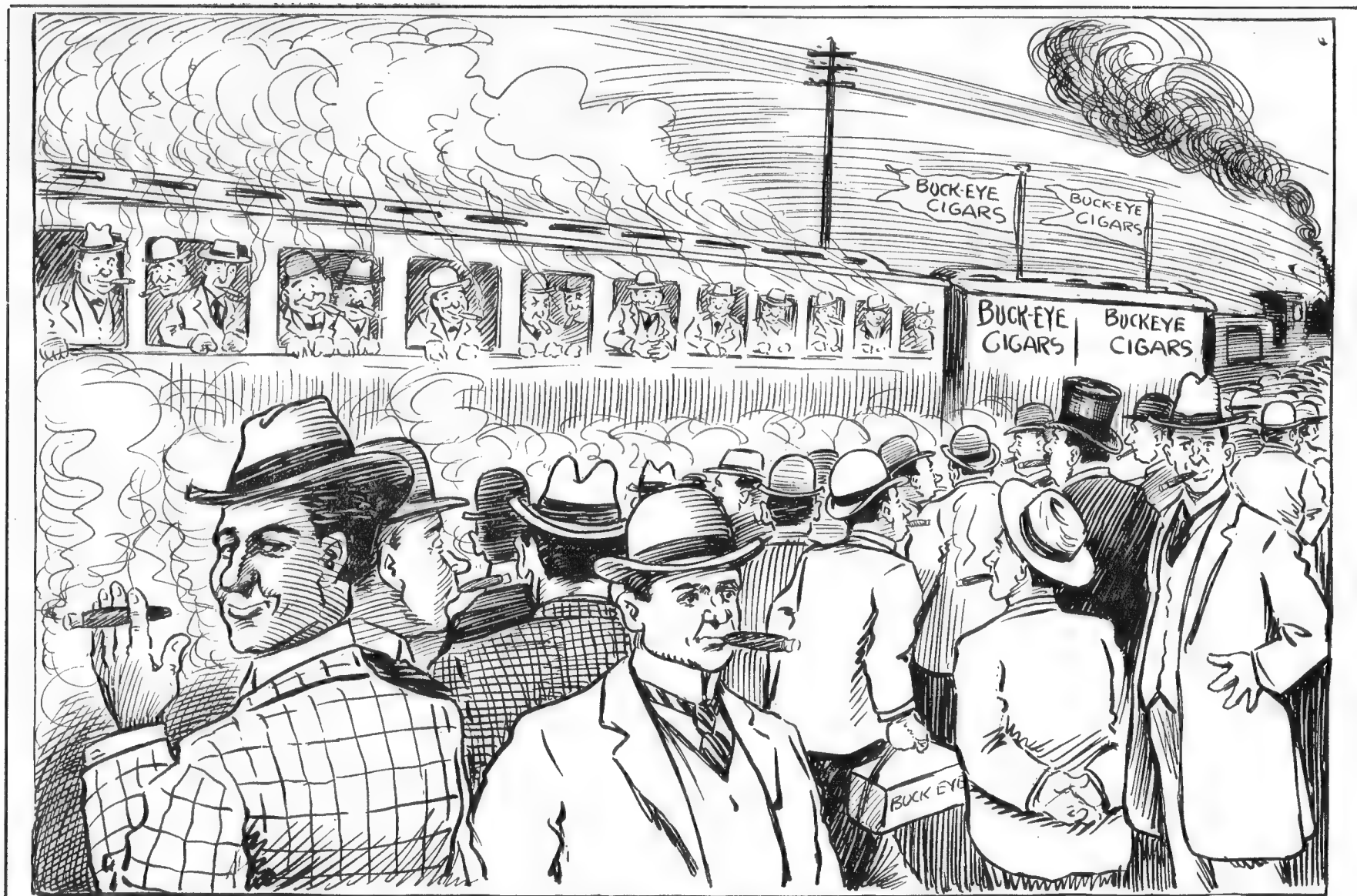
for what you want and not get it, than to vote for what you don't want and get it.' But like most epigrams and some dress goods, 'it won't wash.' When the only voting opportunity is for candidates instead of measures it isn't always true that it is better to vote for a candidate who agrees fully with you and loose, than to vote for one who agrees partly with you and win—especially if by voting for the one who agrees fully with you, you elect one who does not agree with you at all." No! gentlemen, no! Leave the third party alone. Recapture, restore and build up anew our rights, the rights of all free people by honest and clean

politics, but use the tools that the gods provide.

N. H. NATHURST.
Summerview, Alta.

SWAN RIVER'S STAND

Editor, GUIDE:—I should like to hear what kind of a crop the southern parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta had this year. We were told that crops were small in the West except in Swan River and in parts of northern Saskatchewan and Alberta, but it seems to me that there has been a bushel or two in the southern parts too by the way the wheat has run down to Winnipeg this fall. The Valley has had



P.S.—The Monster Delegation is off to Ottawa, 400 strong.
It is said that they were well-supplied with

BUCK-EYES

a good crop this year. We did a big fall threshing with our outfit and we know just how it turned out. Spring wheat went from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre and fall wheat averaged thirty-five, some going forty-eight. The farmers of the West are learning the value of organization. There will of course always be a few "thick heads" who cannot see any good in these new movements. There are a few in Swan River. There are forty gents just up west who said that the Grain Growers' Grain Company, was at an end as far as the Valley was concerned. The said gents seem to think that they are the only dents in the pan, but I think there are a few of us who still have our heads on, seeing that the valley is forty miles wide, 275 long and pretty full of farmers.

PERCIVAL STRINGER.
Kenville, Man.

RE TARIFF REFORM

Editor, GUIDE:—In my letter on the tariff reform in your issue of November 30th I said that the trade in England and Scotland had not been beneficial to the farmers, otherwise the majority of them would not wish tariff reform. As I do not consider myself a competent judge I expressed no opinion as to whether tariff reform was beneficial to the country or not. But in your comments on my letter you say "Free Trade in England and its benefits are a matter of fact." It is hard to conceive how anyone can come to such a definite conclusion on the subject considering that there is a consensus of opinion in Britain itself as to whether a continuance of Free Trade or the adoption of Tariff Reform would be more beneficial to the country. Had you said, "Free Trade in England and its benefits to other countries are a matter of fact," I would have agreed with you. Free Trade, if universal is the ideal but as this does not appear to be in sight I think we should strive for fair trade, a tariff reform adjusted so as to suit our present conditions, people and country.

JOHN ROBERTSON
Bradwell, Sask.

KEEP THE TOWN SITES

Editor, GUIDE:—We have on good authority that the government has already collected a fund of over \$21,000,000 from the sale of homesteads and pre-emptions during the past three years as a fund with which to build the Hudson's Bay Road. That policy of the government in selling the land only to actual settlers is certainly a wise one, as selling land to speculators is only another way of robbing the people by law, as it allows the few who own the land to take the crops from those who work the land, and give nothing in return. Slowly but surely is this great truth revealing itself to the minds of people everywhere. But along the H. B. Railroad and for that matter along the line of every railroad—will spring up towns built on town sites, and at the end of the H. B. road will spring up a great seaport city, the site value of which will be sufficient in time to build and equip the entire road. So if the government will only hold the town sites instead of letting heelers and speculators get them, it can get enough revenue from this source alone to pay the entire cost of the road. These "increments of value" in the town sites are not wealth like wheat or cattle or houses or furniture or things worked for, but the ownership of the sites gives the owners power to take the wealth from the people in and around for the privilege of living and doing business in these sites, without giving back anything in return. Those who own such sites are a special privilege class. They take wealth from others and give back nothing in return. As these sites grow in value, so increases the power of their owners to take, take, take. In short they are a growing public debt in the community, of the most dangerous kind. We once heard a reeve of one of our municipalities tell of the owner of a certain town site who was rich, prosperous and flush of money while the people in the same town were almost destitute. No wonder, he was getting their earnings for the privilege of living in the town and making them pay all the taxes into the bargain. The revenue rising from these sites should go into the public treasury, not into the pockets of the railroad corporations, political heelers

and exploiters generally. We do not charter railroads for the purpose of sucking ground rents out of us, but for transportation purposes. If our public men had done their duty toward the people all the town sites on the G. T. P. would now be held by the government and the revenue resulting from the sale of lots would be going into the Dominion treasury in sufficient quantities to be paying our military and naval expenses and thus enable the government to put on the free list many of the necessities of life and increase the British Preferential from thirty-three and a third to fifty per cent. So while we are urging the government to build, own, and operate the H. B. road, let us not let the town sites get into the control of those who would use them to exploit the people. Let us urge the government to own, control and run the revenues from them into the public treasury where they rightly belong.
Plumas, Man. W. D. LAMB.

THE FARM LOAN QUESTION

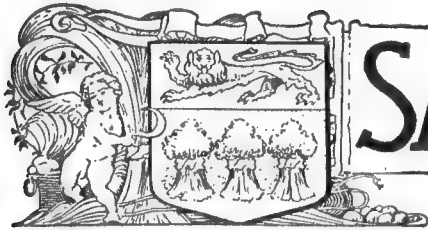
Editor, GUIDE:—Following is the outline of a plan in accordance with which the "Bank Act" might be amended to the great advantage of both farmers and banks. It is proposed that legislation be brought in through the proper channels which will allow the creation of "first debenture real estate mortgages" payable to order, in old settled districts where land is marketable. The proposed mode of doing this would be: Where the owner wished to create a "debenture mortgage," the land would first be brought under the Real Property Act. On an improved and marketable half-section or quarter section the district registrar would be empowered to issue to the owner a "First Debenture Mortgage" for 50 per cent. of its value, payable to the registered owner or his order in ten, fifteen or twenty years (no debenture to be less than \$500) with interest at some specified rate payable annually at some stated place, such as a chartered bank. Annual interest coupons could be attached. If the owner did not require to borrow at once he could retain possession of his debenture until he did. Should he wish to raise money, he could sell his debenture or in the event of wish-

ing for a temporary loan for less than the debenture called for, he could lodge his debenture, by simply endorsing, as collateral security to a promissory note to the lender. There seems no reason why banks could not take this class of security as in the event of having to realize quickly, they could if necessary re-discount these bills with debenture mortgages attached, while it would put the good farmer worthy of credit, in the position of giving undoubted security for temporary loans by simply endorsing his debenture over to a bank or any investor. It would be a great convenience if the average chartered bank branch could take these, as the local managers are usually conversant with land values in their own district. There are a number of details to work out but none which present any difficulty. The Act authorizing the debenture issue can also provide for speedy foreclosure when necessary. Registration of judgments and other liens after the issue of the debenture mortgage would have to be treated as subsequent liens. The object of suggesting that lands be brought under the "Real Property Act" is that the title and debenture mortgage would be guaranteed by the province to the extent of the assurance fund, which makes the security undoubted as far as title goes. A land owner could sell and buy back his debenture at any time by simple endorsement, and then debentures would be practically on the same footing with the general run of negotiable securities.

JOSEPH R. TUCKER.
Shoal Lake, Man.

A SUGGESTION

Editor, GUIDE:—May I suggest that every man who has a specific complaint against the C.N.R. should send particulars of it to the secretary of the board of railway commissioners at Ottawa? This will serve to keep Mackenzie and Mann's real character as railway men prominently before the public. This may help to check parliament from letting a landslide of public favors go to the C. N. R. magnates. Any glaring examples of C. N. R. mismanagement might be sent to the government organ, the "Toronto Globe."
Strassburg, Sask. DAVID ROSS.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
E.N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
President:
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
Vice-President:
J. A. Murray, Wapella

Secretary-Treasurer:
Fred. W. Green - Moose Jaw

Directors at Large:
E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

District Directors:
James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunning, Beaver Dale; John Evans, Nutana; Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thomas Cochran, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

OUR TRUST FUND

The Life Membership is gradually increasing. We have now crossed the six hundred mark. Every cent has been voluntarily given and not one cent has been paid travelling persuading agents. It is the spontaneous offering of the people acknowledging the service rendered. No one is getting ten or fifteen per cent. to persuade men to come in. It is all here, men. It is yours. It stands to your credit. It is growing. It is earning for you. It will become a mighty force. True, the meaty eye of the selfish individual will be looking for a chance to get in on it. But this spontaneous bubbling generosity of the people is a living rebuke to those who have their mercenary bump abnormally developed.

How many of you will secure one more Life Member? The easiest method perhaps to double our membership before the end of the year is for each member to secure one more. Surely you have the breath of life in you. Be a missionary to the extent of one; or will you sing "Bringing in the Sheaves" and still never bring one in? You owe this to the association. You are getting more for your grain today by far than you would be if there was not and never had been a Grain Growers' Association, a Grain Growers' Grain Co., a Home Bank, or a Grain Growers' Guide; and could these be swept out of existence you would certainly be getting less for your grain. Should you not return a little of what the institution saves you to keep up steam? What would you think of a man who saved his haystack and starved his oxen to death; or bought a gasoline engine and refused to use any gasoline; or who was afraid to raise chickens for fear of losing a setting of eggs? Such is the position of the man who, having received the benefits from the efforts of this association, refuses to secure for himself a continuance of that which brings such beneficial results. However, many are realizing the necessity of a permanent maintenance of this association.

FRED. W. GREEN.

LUXEMBURG ANNUAL

On Saturday night, November 19, the Whiteberry Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting. The following officers were elected: President, J. Melling, re-elected by acclamation; vice-president, J. E. Gilders, also by acclamation; secretary-treasurer, W. Wallace; committee, A. Melling, H. Ashcroft, M. Young, H. Hadek, W. English, A. Lafreuiere. A vote of thanks was accorded to J. Melling for the very able and enthusiastic manner in which he had filled the position of president during the previous year, and it was felt that the Whiteberry association had to thank Mr. Melling for its present vigorous existence. The auditors' report was next read showing a good balance in hand with which to commence the new year. W. English, the retiring secretary-treasurer, next read his report, which was adopted. The meeting next considered the advisability of stocking and opening a library, which matter was left in abeyance until next meeting. It was resolved that not less than one hour be set apart at each meeting for debate on topics of interest to the farmers, and that the meetings be held on the second Saturday in each month at 2.30 in the afternoon, instead of the third Saturday. At the next meeting Mr. Leveney will lecture on "Lumber, from the tree to the car." On Novem-

G. G. G. A. CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association will be held in the city hall, Regina, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 7th, 8th, and 9th of February, 1911

ber 11 a concert was held in aid of the funds of the Whiteberry local.
M. S. YOUNG, Reporting Sec'y
Luxemburg.

OFFICERS AT BETHUNE

On their way to the Saskatoon conference F. W. Green, F. A. Maharg and R. Brown stopped off at Bethune and held an enthusiastic meeting in the church hall. Delegates from the surrounding associations gathered at this point to hear the visitors give the history of the greatest movement on the American continent, its struggles, its aims and what it has accomplished.

At the close of the meeting many subscriptions were taken for The Guide, over five dozen buttons were sold and about twenty members added to the association. President Anderson and Secretary Eddy took a trip to Chamberlain the day after the meeting and as a result a new association is under way in that enterprising settlement.

ENDORSE THE GUIDE

We, the officers and members of the

"Resolved that the tariff should be reduced to a strictly revenue basis," also a talk on the Hudson's Bay Railroad. We wish to prepare a program for the entire winter to interest the uninterested farmers. We have room for three times our membership, and we're going in to win a big membership this winter.

W. G. SWITZIER, Sec'y
Girvin, Sask.

DREYER BASKET SOCIAL

The Dreyer branch of the S.G.G.A. held a basket social on the evening of November 30 for the purpose of raising funds of a delegate to Ottawa. The proceeds of the sale amounted to \$84.

H. R. EARL, Sec.-Treas.
Kinley, Sask.

ANOTHER FROM MANOR

Enclosed please find \$12 in payment of Life Membership for John Cusack, of Manor, Sask.

C. A. BURR, Sec'y
Manor, Sask.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

The standing on December 1 of the



At Grain Growers' Sports, Walpole

Belle Plain Association, desire to place on record our full appreciation and endorsement of The Grain Growers' Guide. Its independent and fearless stand against every form of corruption and graft in both political parties, likewise its impartiality toward them; and also as the champion of farmers' rights and liberties, impel us to extend our hearty thanks to the editor and staff for the manner in which the paper has been conducted and for the enlightenment which it has given us.

BELLE PLAIN G.G.A.
Belle Plain, Sask.

SHELLBROOK ACTIVE

Enclosed please find bank money order for \$16.30 for membership fees. Will send more as soon as possible.

R. STERLING, Sec'y
Shellbrook, Sask.

BELLE PLAIN MEMBER

I am enclosing twelve dollars, for which you will be good enough to send Life Membership certificate in the S.G.G.A. to Chester Bookout, Drinkwater, Sask.

H. BATE, Sec'y
Belle Plain, Sask.

ANOTHER LIFE MEMBER

Enclosed please find money order for \$12, being Life Membership fee for William R. Wiebe, of Langham.

C. C. EPP
Langham, Sask.

GIRVIN ALIVE AND WELL

This is Girvin. We are not dead. Not even sleeping. We farmers have been too busy to talk. Expect to hold a meeting in the course of the week and have two debates, "Resolved that the terminal elevators should be owned and operated by the Government," and

various branches in the Life Membership contest was as follows:

Tregarva	19
Belle Plain	13
Hanley	10
Beaverdale	8
Milestone	8
Lumsden	7
Cupar	7
Grand Coulee	4
Pengarth	4
Foam Lake	4
Strassburg	3
Hazelcliff	3
Craik	2
Wallace	2
Saltcoats	2
Dundurn	1
Disley	1
Foxleigh	1
Prairie Homes	1
Langham	1
Manor	1
Arlington Beach	1
Tantallon	1
Spy Hill	1
Milden	1
Jasmin	1
Springside	1
Lannigan	1
Lockwood	1
Wapella	1

CRAIK MEETINGS

Report of meeting of the Grain Growers' Association held at Craik on November 14: The meeting was called to order and Mr. Storey, of Girvin, was asked to take the chair. He, in a very few well chosen words, showed the farmers the necessity of making use of every opportunity to gain knowledge and improve their condition. Mr. Dorrell, of Moose Jaw, was called upon and in a very interesting way told of the hardships of the early settlers, and when they were plundered and imposed upon almost beyond endurance by the

railroads, the elevator combine and other corporations. Mr. Hawkes also spoke on organization work. How their aim was to get every farmer in the province to join, as all questions of the day affected every farmer alike. The Life Membership was explained, and at the close of the meeting two farmers joined the Life Membership roll.

F. N. SPENCER, Pres.
Craik, Sask.

WAUCHOPE REPORTS

I enclose money order herein of \$18.50 being membership fees collected from this association for 1910, there being forty-one members of which four are Life Members. This association sent Mr. A. Goettler of this place as their delegate to Ottawa.

JOHN M. BERGSTROM
Wauchope, Sask.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

I beg to say that we have formed a Grain Growers' Association called the Mountain Chase branch of the Sask. G. G. Association. As we have just started I was asked to write you and ask for information in regards to the way we should do with the money received. Please give me all the information you can in the way we should do.

M. A. HETHRINGTON, Sec'y
Clapton, Sask.

NETHERHILL REPORTS

Enclosed please find cheque for \$14.50, due to the Central Association for twenty-nine paid-up members of this branch up to date. You will see that we are progressing slowly but surely. I have the promise of quite a few more members yet and hope that by the New Year that we shall be on a good footing to go ahead.

R. PEWTRESS, Sec'y
Netherhill, Sask.

THREE PRESIDENTS LAID UP

I am sorry to inform you that I cannot be in Moose Jaw next week. In fact I cannot be with you for some time. My eyes have given me considerable trouble of late, and just now are in pretty bad shape. The doctor says I must give them complete rest for some time, if I want to save my eyesight. Sorry to hear of Mr. Hopkin's illness and Mr. Gates' accident, but hope both are improving.

J. A. MURRAY
Wapella, Sask.

ROSS AT WORK

Enclosed please find \$12.00 for Life Membership for D. H. Coppin of Clapton, Sask. Enthusiastic organization meeting at Clapton yesterday and appointed D.E. Coppin as delegate to Ottawa. M. A. Hetherington of Clapton is secretary.

DAVID ROSS.
Strassburg, Sask.

ITUNA ACTIVE

Our second annual meeting took place at Ituna on Saturday evening, December 3rd. Owing to the recent heavy snow fall and bad travel the attendance was but poor. The accounts for 1910 were audited by Messrs. Grant and Rawn,

and their report thereon read and adopted. Our president, R. H. Longmore, J.P., demonstrated the fact that he is not merely a figurehead, but a real active member, by handing in the names of eighteen new members for 1911, together with the fees for sixteen of same, and says he has more to follow. He also handed the secretary \$12 for his life membership fee. In confirmation of resolution passed at our first annual meeting there was sufficient funds in the treasury for the sum of \$12 to be paid for life membership fees for the secretary, A. E. Rayner, in recognition of services rendered. To enable us to send a delegate to Ottawa a box social was held on November 25th, resulting in \$75 being raised. At our inception in June, 1909, the interest taken was of a weak nature, as is evidenced by our membership of that year, viz.: six. During 1910 we increased our membership from six to thirty-two, and as I have already stated, eighteen names were handed in at our meeting on Saturday, bringing our numbers up to fifty. During the winter season we hope to make our meetings more interesting. Our president has signified his intention of reading a paper on the Manitoba Grain Act.

A. E. RAYNER, Sec'y
Ituna, Sask.

MORE LIFE MEMBERS

Enclosed please find the sum of \$28, being life membership fees for Otter G. Doege and John Ebert, of Longlaketon; also \$4 to pay for berth on sleeper for our delegate. Kindly send button to Mr. H. Doege as he lost his. I am expecting more to join for life. Kindly send me one hundred tickets as our annual meeting will come off on December 17th.

J. B. McCUIH, Sec'y
Bulyea, Sask.

ARLINGTON BEACH HUSTLING

At our last meeting we decided to send Mr. A. W. Pugh as our delegate to Ottawa. I have filled in the form which was sent out and will forward it with this letter. We had a very good meeting. There were about thirty members out with their wives and children. We had a short program after the general business was finished, and I think everyone enjoyed it. We decided that we should hold our meetings every two weeks this winter and have a short program at each meeting. Our annual meeting is to be held on the first Monday in December. We have five or six more life members for to send in after the annual meeting. I hope everyone will take a good hold and help to push the Grain Growers' Association along. Find enclosed draft for \$60, being life memberships for J. C. McLean, W. E. Edwards, Thos. Dean, A. W. Pugh, W. H. Scott. Also find enclosed \$15.25 for membe ship dues and \$1.25 for convention reports which we received last spring.

W. H. SCOTT, Sec'y
Arlington Beach, Sask.

UNITY BORN BY WIRE

Have organized Grain Growers at Unity. Selected Peterson as delegate. He leaves tenth. Wire or write instructions so he will be officially recognized at Winnipeg and Ottawa. Instructions for delegates in THE GUIDE don't apply to this case. lettergram to Swinbourne. Wire or write to Unity.

DUNCAN McEACHREN,
Pres. Unity G. G. A.
Swinbourne, Sask., Via lettergram.

SENT IT HIMSELF

Please find enclosed \$12 for a life membership to the Grain Growers' Association. ALBERT E. MILLHAM.
Hazelcliff, Sask.

WAPELLA AT WORK

Please find enclosed order for \$12, being life membership fee for John Carr Dufton, of Wapella Grain Growers' Association. GEO. L. MARTIN.
Wapella, Sask.

A GOOD REPORT

Enclosed please find eight life memberships, and affiliation fees for 79 yearly members. Names are as follows: P. P. Lee, W. G. Houston, Angus McLellan, J. J. Courtney, Robt. Simpson, A. Hattin, D. L. Foreman, Ben Hubbs. There are three delegates leaving here for Ottawa. We haven't elected officers of our local as yet. Milestone, Sask. A. J. BRADLEY.

GRAND COULEE PROSPEROUS

The annual meeting of the Grand Coulee G. G. A. was held December 5. Am sorry to say the meeting was not nearly as large as it should have been, so that the greater part of the business was left over for our next meeting. Mr. Vallance read the auditor's report, which showed a balance in the bank to the credit of our association of \$325.73. We got three more life members after the meeting closed, so that will help a little. We had forty-five paid up annual members last year, and twenty-one life members at present. We elected officers for the coming year as follows: President, Wm. Vance; vice-president, Chas. Slim; Secretary, R. Roe. Directors: J. W. Cornish, R. Mickleborough, Percy Draper, Wm. Martin, Samuel Fisher, E. E. Vallance and Robert Atkinson. Kindly send life membership certificates and buttons to Wm. Martin, Pense; Robert Atkinson, Pense; Neil Vance, Grand Coulee. Enclosed you will please find \$58.50 to pay for the three life members named above, and \$22.50 for forty-five annual members. Hoping to hear from you soon.

R. ROE, Sec'y.
Grand Coulee, Sask.

BELLE PLAIN BUSY

With the object in view of appointing delegates to Ottawa, a most successful and enthusiastic meeting was held here by the G. G. A. on the evening of Saturday, Nov. 12th. The turnout was most gratifying, all the districts being represented. "On to Ottawa" is not only a cry here but a mighty yell as well. Belle Plain G.G.A. can be relied upon to do its full share to make the trip such a success as to cause the whole world to sit up and take notice. All present showed themselves both willing and able to take part in the deliberations.

Upon Thos. Allcock explaining your Life Membership idea so enticingly, and Mr. S. D. Carey showing in such an effective manner that the man of the business world derive their present power through thorough organization, it was decided to open a list for Life Members right there, and Belle Plain G.G.A. was declared in the race for the prizes. Fifteen names were taken down at once, twelve accompanied by the cash, and three outstanding. It is with real pleasure that I am able to enclose a draft for \$144.00 for which you will be good enough to send receipts and anything else connected with taking out Life Memberships to the following:—Angus Murray, Thos. Rusk, Jr., Jos. Hagerty, Swanton Haggarty, R. D. Carey, S. D. Carey, Geo. Haggarty, Wm. Hemstreet, Harry Hill and H. Bate, all of Belle Plain; and Edward Johnson and Chas. Allcock of Eastview. You see we intend to keep up the fight long after the trip to Ottawa has become a memory. Much favorable comment was made in favor of the stand taken by our official organ, that most excellent paper, THE GUIDE, in the interest of Western farmers. In neat speeches, Messrs. Carey and Murray moved that the secretary be instructed to draft a resolution as much as possible in favor of the non-partizan political stand taken by that paper, also regarding the very great deal of good brought about by it in the furtherance of the farmers' interests in general, and forward same to the Editor. Carried.

The all important trip to Ottawa now received the attention of the meeting. Mr. Swanson Haggerty stated that the pleasure, honor, and education derived from the trip would be sufficient remuneration for any expense he might incur. Needless to say his most generous offer was at once accepted. The matter of delegates to attend the conference at Moose Jaw on Dec. 6th and 7th was left over for the next meeting.

H. BATE, Sec'y.
Belle Plain.

SIX LIFE MEMBERS

Find enclosed the sum of seventy-two dollars for six Life Members, the result of my trip. Kindly send Life Membership tickets to the following: John Kelly, Strassburg; R. H. Edwards, Arlington Beach; C. H. Howe, Strassburg, M. Semuelson, Strassburg; Samuel Johnston, Tantallon; John L. Salkeld, Spy Hill.

JAS. ROBINSON.
Walpole, Sask.

STILL THEY COME

At a very well attended meeting of our Association held this 19th day of Novem-

Winter Houses

Make Yours Comfortable Using

CABOT'S Double Ply QUILT

Warmer than back plastering at half the expense. Indestructible by decay—not inflammable. Repels moths, insects and vermin. Sample sent to your address.

DUNN BROTHERS WINNIPEG REGINA ::

Five Good Tips On a Favorite

Are the PATENT TIPS on the fingers and thumb of the



H.B.K. PATENT RIPLESS TIPS



RIPLESS GLOVE

These tips are protected by extra pieces of leather which CONCEAL THE SEAMS and PROTECT THE STITCHING.

The only practical and reliable glove made because it is positively guaranteed

NOT TO RIP

Unlike other gloves, the longer it is worn, the greater the protection to the stitching, consequently the less likelihood of a RIP. It is strictly an OUTSEAM GLOVE, with no seams inside to hurt the hand.

Neat in appearance.

Comfortable on the Hand

More lasting than any other glove ever made.

On sale by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the

HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.

The Expert Glove and Mitt Makers of Canada.

ber, Jas. Brown was the first choice to represent our association on the Ottawa delegation. Another name may be added in a few days. I also take much pleasure in forwarding you the sum of \$36.00 as Life Membership fees for Chas. Millham, Cornelius Gorden, and Jas. Brown, Jr., also \$4.00 to cover half cost of standard car sleeping berth. Our next meeting will be held at Hazelcliff village on Dec. 2 at 2.30 p.m. to consider the advisability of building a Grain Growers' hall. All our members are especially requested to attend.

OLIVER MILLHAM, Sec'y.
Hazelcliff, Sask.

BEATTY IN LINE

At to-night's meeting we appointed Mr. Arthur Summer as our delegate to Ottawa. Please send credentials direct to him.

I. McRAE, Sec.
Beatty, Sask.

ANNUAL RALLY MEETING

The Birch Hills branch of the M.G.G.A. will hold an annual rally meeting on the afternoon of Jan. 5, to be addressed by leading Grain Growers. In the evening a box-social and dance will be held. Birch Hills. C. BROOKS, Secretary.

MELFORT DISTRICT CONFERENCE

A district meeting was held at Melfort, Nov. 22 and 23. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Partridge, F. C. Taite and A. Knox. T. Cockrell presided.

VALPARAISO ANNUAL

The Grain Growers of Valparaiso held their annual meeting on Friday afternoon, Dec. 2, for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the closing year, and electing officers for 1911. The financial report of the secretary was read and approved. The concert committee gave in their report, and it was found that after deducting expenses there was a balance of \$43.00 for the good. The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Hawkins; vice-president, J. Lee; secretary, A. C. Teal; directors: W. A. Woolsey, S. McKechine, T. W. Bone, A. Teale, W. Willmott, G. Sauter. "Resolved that our delegate support the platform of the central executive of the Sask. G.G.A. with special reference to abolition of the tariff, government ownership of terminal elevators, government ownership of Hudson's Bay Railway, the chilled meat industry, and the Co-operative Society's Act. Also that railway com-

panies be made to pay demurrage on cars delayed in transit, and that railway companies be compelled to make compensation for any animals killed on track. Our membership is steadily increasing, and we will be pleased to meet all interested at our regular meetings on the first Friday in each month at 2 p.m. at the school-house.

A. C. TEALE, Secretary.

OHLOON'S OBJECTS

The Ohloon branch Grain Growers' Association is entirely Swedish. Knowing this you'd naturally surmise it were located close to Stockholm and so it truly is. The farmers hereabouts are nearly all of them, young and old, and all the women-folks too, very much interested in the efforts of the G.G. Assn. and our meetings during the winter months are generally well attended. Occasionally we have programs and socials. We aim to create enthusiasm and ambition in every toiler's heart, that our farms and homes may improve, that our community may be raised to a higher standard and that everything touching rural life may be elevating and ennobling. At our last meeting Z. E. Stromquist was appointed as our representative in the delegation to Ottawa. May this delegation accomplish even more than we can dream of.

P. A. EDQUIST.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

Enclosed please find \$2.50 being membership for five members whose subscriptions are just to hand. This gives us thirty-six paid-up members, which I think is very satisfactory for our first year. We shall be holding our annual meeting very shortly and expect to have a lot of new members. We have just had in two carloads of coal for our members, which saved us \$1.50 per ton on the local dealer and better coal at that. This is our first co-operative deal and I think will go a long way to strengthen our branch as it has shown what can be done with co-operation in a small way.

CHAS. T. JONES, Secretary,
Lloydminster, Sask. Kempton.

WEIR HILL MEETING

A well attended meeting of the Weir Hill branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was held in the Weir Hill school house, Friday afternoon. Wm. Bacon, president of the local branch occupied the chair and after a few brief remarks on questions of the day opened the meeting. After a somewhat lengthy debate R. McCurdy was appointed to represent the Weir Hill Grain Growers' before the federal government at Ottawa and asked to urge for lower tariff, terminal elevators being taken over by the government, the building of the Hudson's Bay road as a public highway, etc. It was decided that the railway fare of delegate be paid by popular subscription. At the close many of the members tendered donations to the fund. George Christie was elected president and R. McCurdy was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

R. McCURDY, Sec.-Treas.
Weir Hill.

WAWOTA CONFERENCE

Meetings on Dec. 2 and 3, held in the evening, had a good attendance. Mr. Salmon of Kelso took the chair at 7.30 p.m. One hour was spent before the public meeting began, when short speeches were made by the delegates from the Maryfield, Manor, Walpole, Wawota, Fairlight, Kelso and Spring Creek Associations on how they conducted their associations, etc. The public meeting was well attended. A. G. Hawkes and Mr. Robinson addressed the meeting and five men came forward and took Life Membership. On Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, the conference was presided over by Mr. Miller. A very interesting time was spent going over the constitution, etc., and the report of the elevator commission report was discussed and a resolution passed unanimously endorsing the recommendations of the commission. After the conference Mr. Hawkes drove to Kelso on the invitation of the president, as they were having their annual meeting at 2 o'clock. A good number turned out, and after business and election of officers, etc., Mr. Hawkes gave an address on the way to conduct the meetings and what could be done during the winter. He also pointed out the necessity of having a good live association.

"The only province of Canada which can produce apples of a fancy class is British Columbia, and I have come to the conclusion that the only district even in British Columbia that can produce them is Kootenay."

The above statement was made by Mr. A. McNeil, Dominion Fruit Inspector, in addressing a meeting of the Kootenay Fruit Growers' Association. Of all the land in the Kootenay Country experts agree that there is none better than that in the Whatchan Valley, where we will sell you

An Irrigated and Planted Orchard for \$150.00 per Acre

The climate is probably the very best on the face of the earth for fruit growing. It can be depended upon. The mild winter, the delightful summer with cool evening breezes, make the region an ideal retreat for every home seeker. The remuneration and pleasure of fruit growing in the Kootenay, combined with the magnificent scenery, the subtle fragrance of the bracing mountain air, the unexcelled fishing, hunting, boating and bathing assure health, happiness, long life and prosperity. Generally speaking, "home comforts" and "family joys" are to be found at their best just here.

This is the Apple Orchard Opportunity of a Lifetime

Our contracts give you complete protection. Your name and address on a postcard will bring you all information.

Beaton & Vezina

305 Enderton Building

Winnipeg, Man.

MATTER OF INTEREST

At a meeting of our Association held here on the 25th of November, the question of organizing this parliamentary constituency under a central association was discussed. I was requested to write and ask you how it is proposed to defray the expenses of these local centrals. Also would your central be willing to take 25 cents of every member instead of 50 cents as at present, and then the local central use the remaining 25 cents for their expenses. I was also requested to ask if you have any printed matter, membership tickets, etc., which could be used in organizing new branches.

STANLEY ILSLEY, Sec'y.
Lashburn, Sask.

We replied to this as follows:—Your favor of the 29th ult. to hand, re electoral districts or county organizations. In reply we would say that we have several proposals before us. One is that ten cents per capita per district should be returned to the county association for expenses from this central body. Another is that the annual membership fee be raised to \$1.25; fifty cents for the local, fifty cents for the central and twenty-five cents for the county association, the seventy-five cents to be sent in to the central, and twenty-five cents refunded to the county association. The constitution would need to be amended to cover anything like this. Re membership tickets, we have printed tickets which we send

out to the local associations at one cent each, the associations to remit to us with their annual fees. Under separate cover, we are sending you fifty of these, which you may use this way.

F. W. GREEN, Sec'y.
Moose Jaw, Sask.

NEW MAILING SYSTEM

New York, Dec. 2.—it will be possible tomorrow for a merchant, sitting in his San Francisco office, to dictate an urgent letter to his stenographer in the morning with reasonable certainty that it will take the mid-afternoon steamer from New York for Europe on the same day. This abridgement of time and distance becomes possible through a plan, announced by the Western Union Telegraph Co. tonight. The merchant's letter will be received by the telegraph company precisely as a message, transmitted across the continent at the usual tolls and the copy at this end will be placed in a specially sealed envelope, addressed as directed and rushed to any available steamship. The only extra charge will be five cents per postage. Night letter rates will apply to all matter filed during night letter hours. It is confined to no port or city, and is available in either direction. Letters should bear the full address of the foreign correspondent and must be marked "care ocean mail. New York," or whatever the port may be. In cases of urged trans-Atlantic letters approximately one week will be saved in either direction.



Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$800.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

THRESHING HOURS

W.E.K., Man.—Can a man, running a thresher work his men more than ten hours a day out of the twenty-four for a day's work, or (as an explanation) can he go to work at six in the morning and work till twelve, then start at one and work till eight or nine and call it a day's work, as that will make fourteen hours in the twenty-four? If this is more than a legal day's work can the men demand overtime?

Ans.—The length of the day will depend upon the contract at the time of engagement. If there was no contract either party may terminate the engagement at any time that the terms become unsatisfactory.

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

E.J.T.—Please answer the following in The Guide: A filed on a homestead and was to give B two crops off the land if he would break it, which B did. Now A cannot be found anywhere and the land was cancelled and thrown open for filing. C filed on it and there was the second crop growing on it at the time. C had to pay the government for the breaking which was done by B two years ago. Can C get part of the crop? Please state how to proceed if so. The ground having had two crops on it, it will necessarily have to be plowed again before C can get a crop off it. Also C after his filing notified B not to cut any hay on the land, which B afterward did, and hauled part of it home and left the rest on the land in bunches which were spoiled by the rain. What can be done about same?

Ans.—This is so complicated that it would be wise to secure information from the officials of the Dominion Land Office or direct from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa.

B.E., Man.—We are talking of building a church and of course a good many denominations are represented here. Is there a union church? If not, can we form a union church and have the property deeded to it as such?

Ans.—There is no union church. There could be a company formed to build the

BITTER LICK MEDICATED Salt Brick



**The Great
Conditioner,
Tonic, Digestor
& Worm Destroyer**

BITTER LICK will give your horses a keen appetite—regulate disorders and keep them healthy. Made of salt, linseed, roots and herbs.

Full particulars from

Steele Briggs Seed Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

church and then rent it to each denomination for their services.

A FALSE REPORT

C.E.T., Sask.—I was told yesterday by a man who owns four shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Co. that all elevators, including the Grain Growers' Grain Co., pooled all their profits and then divide them equally before paying dividends. Now, this seemed incredible so I am writing you to see if you can tell me whether it is correct or not.

Ans.—There is no truth whatever in this statement. The Grain Growers' Grain Company owns not a single elevator, and all the profits of the company are divided according to the pleasure of the shareholders.

A CATTLE DEAL

G.H.P., Loreburn, Sask.—A sells four oxen to B and receives \$90 and takes his note for balance. A tells C that B has oxen to trade for horses, and says nothing about his lien. C trades for three of the oxen and sells same to D, and receives \$100 and takes his lien note for the balance. D trades oxen for horses without C's knowledge. Now after A causing all this mix-up and letting the oxen pass so many hands and knowing at the time of all the deals, whose title holds good?

Ans.—A would be unable to follow oxen and must look to B. C, under the Manitoba law, could seize oxen under lien as against purchase from D, as under Manitoba law lien does not require to be registered. In Saskatchewan the lien note to be valid must be registered.

LEGAL RECOURSE

B.F.M.—If A rents B's farm for a year

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinarians have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.

HORSE WITH DISCHARGE FROM FETLOCK

L.B.P., Highmore, Sask.—Could you kindly advise me how to treat the following: A seven-year-old gelding has an offensive discharge in fetlock of one of his front legs. He is a heavy fleshy horse. I have an idea it is what is called grease leg. Can the same be cured?

Ans.—Wash the parts well with a one in a thousand solution of bi-chloride of mercury night and morning; after which dust the parts well with iodiform. Give the following powders:
May sulphate, 2 ounces.
Potassium nitrate, 2 ounces.
Mix well, make into 12 powders and give one night and morning.

MARE WITH WORMS

A. A. French, Lashburn, Sask.—What is a good cure for worms in mare with foal?
Ans.—Give the following powders.
Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Avia nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Charcoal, 1 ounce.
Mix well, divide into 12 powders and give one in feed at night.

BOTS IN HORSE

Jeppie Hanson, Strathmore, Alta. — (1) What can be done to get rid of bots in horses?

(2) What can be done in the spring to prevent black-leg amongst young cattle, and how old are they as a rule when they take this disease?

(1) Ans.—Have the following powders made up:

Tartar emetic, 1 ounce.
Avia nut, 2 ounces.
Sulphate of iron, 2 ounces.
Nux vomica, 1 ounce.
Mix well, divide into twelve powders and give one in feed night and morning.

(2) Cattle from 4 to 20 months old are most liable to be attacked with black-leg. I would advise you to vaccinate your young cattle with tablets that are prepared by Park Davis & Co., corner of McDermot and Princess, Winnipeg, Man., who will supply the necessary outfit and full directions for use.

SWEENEY HORSE

A. M., Margaret, Man.—I have a horse that got sweened 4 months ago. I have blistered him four times, but he has not done as I would like. What is best to do?

Ans.—Apply the following blister:
Biniadide of mercury, 1 dram.
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.
Rub well in, leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease.

HORSE LAME IN SHOULDER

R. L. Stickie, Langenburg, Sask.—While driving a single horse two months ago it suddenly showed slight indications of lameness in the right fore leg. I continued my drive two miles farther without any apparent change for the worse. After feeding at noon I again led the horse out to be hitched but he was so tame I made no further efforts to continue. Left horse in pasture for couple of days and showed very little favor for the right fore leg while on

with the understanding that the ground be left the same as found, and A fails to fulfil his part thereof, what can B do after freeze-up if the ground is not baskset? A has the grain in his granary.

Ans.—The only recourse is by legal action.

NO CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

O.C.L., Sask.—A horse that was turned loose for the winter was killed by an engine on the railway, which is not fenced here. The herd law is not in force now. Can damage be collected from the railway company?

Ans.—No claim can be made.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT

D.Y.—Wheat is worth from 10 to 12 cents per bushel more in Dakota than in Manitoba. How can the Americans afford to sell this wheat on the British market and compete with the Canadian grain dealers who buy wheat from 10 to 12 cents a bushel cheaper? Why are the Canadian prices not as good as the American prices?

Ans.—The difference of price between the wheats of similar grades on the American side and Canadian side is very difficult to explain excepting on the ground (1st) of a strong demand for the hard wheat of Dakota and Minnesota for mixing with soft wheats for milling purposes, and (2nd) that through manipulating the market, dealers in Canada secure larger profits from their deals. The American miller pays from 10 to 12 cents per bushel more for his raw product than the Canadian miller does, and competes with him on even terms on the European market. The domestic consumption of flour in the United States as compared with that in Canada aids in a measure to make the difference in price. The vagaries of protection account for it all. The remedy for Canadians is free trade between United States and Canada.

the walk, but so soon as he trotted showed lameness to quite an extent. No swelling of any kind could be seen. The trouble was located in the shoulder, and a party who understood horses pronounced that the shoulder muscle was torn loose. I have not used the horse, since which at present does not show any sign of lameness but will often give way on this leg.

The horse is one with a great deal of action in front feet. What would you advise? Is it likely that the accident will appear again?

Ans.—Apply to the shoulder the following blister:

Biniadide of mercury, 1 dram.
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.
Rub well in, leave on 48 hours, wash off. Grease well.

WIRE CUT

G. B. Gimby, Cartwright, Man.—I have a horse with a wire cut on the ankle joint, which has a lump of poudfish, and I cannot get it to heal. Please give treatment.

Ans.—Have your local veterinary surgeon look at the wound. If you cannot procure a veterinary surgeon, get from the local druggist a stick of "veterinary lunar caustic" and apply once daily.

WARTS ON COLT

A. E. Millham, Hazelcliff, Sask.—I have a two-year-old colt that has a lot of warts on its nose; they came on during the summer. The colt is big and fat and seems to be in perfect health. Will you kindly give cause and cure?

Ans.—Get an 8 ounce bottle of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic and apply to parts once daily.

LAME MARE

Ben Everall, Laurier, Man.—I have a mare that is lame behind, she can walk but not trot; swings her legs out around instead of straight ahead. She was taken lame last summer while driving along the road, from no apparent cause. The soreness seems to be just back of the flank. She has not made any improvement for some time. Can you tell me what to do for her, and what is the cause?

Ans.—Apply the following blister:
Cantharides, 2 ounces.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.
Rub well in, leave on 36 hours, wash off, grease well.

SWEENEY HORSE

Wm. Smith, Bigford, Sask.—I have a three-year-old horse that was badly sweened last July. I have blistered him three times and gave him about eight weeks rest as soon as I saw what was done, but he has not filled up much yet. He has been outside loose since October 10. What will I do for him?

Ans.—Probably the blister you used was not strong enough, so apply the following:
Biniadide of mercury, 1 dram.
Cantharides, 1 dram.
Vaseline, 1 ounce.

Mix well, rub well in and leave on 48 hours, then wash off and grease well. If this treatment is not successful, let me know.

History of Co-operation in Scotland

Continued from Page 8

In 1876 prepared the Bill to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to industrial and provident societies, and it was passed in August of that year.

In 1893 the Co-operative Union obtained the passing of another consolidating Act. The amendments introduced were few, but some of them were important. The Act of 1876 had provided for the free inspection of the books by every member or person having an interest in the funds, saving only such entries as related to the individual affairs of other members. The Act of 1893 materially restricts these rights, except in the case where it is granted by a subsequent amendment of rules. The Act enables societies to receive deposits of ten shillings at one time instead of five shillings, and it reduces the number of members who may apply to the registrar to appoint inspectors or call a special meeting to one-tenth of the whole number, or, where the whole number exceeds one-thousand, to one hundred members. Among the privileges which the legislation grants to the societies are exemption from income-tax, where the society is not one that is limited to a certain number of members, and that deals with the public; nominations for payment after death, and all the privileges of incorporation.

Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

The author gives a complete history of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society; dealing with the inception, the formation, and the various ventures of the society in its onward march.

The scheme of wholesale co-operation was first introduced by Abraham Greenwood in 1863. The following were his proposals:—(1) That a wholesale agency should be opened in Liverpool or Manchester; (2) that the members should be co-operative stores, and that individuals be excluded; (3) that each store should contribute capital to the number of its members, and should possess votes on the same basis; (4) that the stores which became members should pledge themselves to deal exclusively with the central agency for those articles which it supplied; (5) that the method of payment should be cash payments and cost prices, plus a small percentage as commission. The above proposals were unanimously accepted, Manchester being fixed as a suitable place for the headquarters of the new confederation. Such was the beginning of that gigantic business, which last year (1909) did a trade of nearly twenty-six millions sterling.

The Influences of Co-operation

Though the author deals chiefly with the economic principles of co-operation he does not fail to point out its influences upon the character of the people. He shows the great, united effort that co-operation has played in training the people to be loyal, to be more sympathetic with each other, to have no connection with shams and shoddy nor the sharp practices of trade and commerce, to be self-respecting and self-reliant. He shows that the great sum divided among the members means a higher standard of living to many, and to others a fuller education to the family, while to many it gives the means of acquiring their own dwelling and thus get beyond "the factor's snash."

The "BACON"

Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequalled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogue.



THE EUREKA PLANTER CO. Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BUY Grain Growers' Grain Company Stock

IF you have not already four shares in the Grain Growers' Grain Company you should purchase them at once, when they can still be bought at the same price as was paid by the first shareholders, who took all the risk. The shares are still being offered at par value, \$25 each, although they are really worth \$30, over \$50,000 of the profits having been added to the capital during the past year. It is quite probable, before very long, the shareholders will decide to advance the price of these shares, and as we want to see every Western farmer a member of the Company we would advise them to purchase their stock now.

In spite of poorer crops the business of the Company this year has been considerably above that of any previous year. The Company has now attained a very strong position in the grain trade, and is making rapid progress. As soon as the necessary capital can be subscribed the Company aims to erect a large flour and oat meal mill, and thus be in a position to get still higher returns for the farmers' grain. It also aims at purchasing its own timber limits, and supplying lumber to its shareholders at cost. These are two of the many ways in which this Company can put money into the pockets of its shareholders, if they will subscribe the necessary capital.



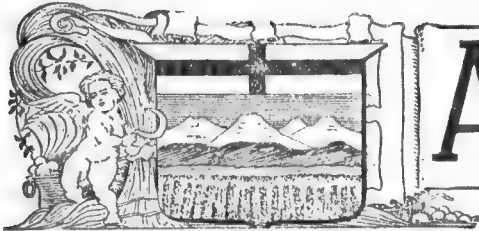
If you have a few dollars lying in the bank invest them in the Grain Growers' Grain Company stock. Your money will then earn you two or three times the interest it would in the bank, and will enable you to get a better price for your grain and other products, and save considerable in the purchase of your supplies, such as lumber, coal, twine, etc., when the Company has enough capital to enter these lines. If you have \$7.50 you can make the first payment on a share, and this will insure that you get the stock at the present price. Easy terms can be arranged for the balance. Dividends will be allowed since July 1st, 1910, on all money you pay in now. You are getting stock that is worth 20 per cent. more than you are paying for it, and that will continue to increase in value. This is a very safe investment, which, besides earning you a good interest on your money, will build up a company that will enable you to save hundreds of dollars on your sales and purchases. The strongest proof of what the Company can do, if supported, is what it has already done in enabling the farmers to get better prices for their grain.



Secure your shares now and help build up the greatest farmers' co-operative company in the world. Purchase four shares for your wife, and for each of your sons. You cannot make a better investment for them. If you want fuller particulars or application forms, write us.

Grain Growers' Grain Co. L^{td.}

WINNIPEG NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary MANITOBA



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
James Bower, Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. Tregillus, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. Fream, Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jeliff, Spring Coalee.

District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George oLug, Namao; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

STREAMSTOWN LADIES ORGANIZE

The regular monthly meeting of Streamstown Union was held in the school house on November 18th. Mr. F. Savage presided. It was announced that a ladies' guild had been formed at Streamstown with the object of assisting the U. F. A. Mrs. Swift, the secretary of the guild, had written to the union intimating the formation of the guild and offering to forego the acceptance of \$10, which had been offered some time ago by the union to the ladies as soon as they formed an association, in order to assist in sending a delegate to Ottawa. The ladies also decided to have a supper and social on the night of the general meeting of the union. It was unanimously resolved to accord a vote of thanks to the ladies' guild, and the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to assist in preparing the social: Messrs. B. Booth, chairman, G. Ives, F. Weir, E. Nelson and L. N. Waters. It was decided to postpone the annual general meeting till 2 p.m., Friday, December 23rd, and the secretary was instructed to write the general secretary asking that a speaker be sent to address the branch on that night in order to assist in the organization. We would prefer Mr. Balaam, of Vegreville, as the speaker.

It was resolved on motion of Messrs. Waters and Steer that Mr. John Campbell be the delegate to Ottawa, and on motion of Messrs. Shaw and Nelson it was resolved that failing Mr. Campbell's acceptance Mr. T. E. Law be appointed. It was resolved to use the surplus of \$65 from the proceeds of picnic and sports held in July last towards the expenses of the delegate.

A branch of the Direct Legislation League is soon to be organized at Streamstown and a general animation among the dry bones is anticipated. Mr. T. E. Law has kindly consented to attend the conference at Ottawa.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Sec.
Lloydminster, Alta.

A GOOD JOINT MEETING

The Rocky Coulee, White Lake and Jumbo Valley Unions held a joint meeting on November 14th in the Rocky Coulee school house. We are going to send two live ones to Ottawa, A. Russell and D. Cameron. There are some other unions which will also assist in sending these two delegates to Ottawa.

CHARLES BLUNDEN, Sec.
Monarch, Alta.

WEST LETHBRIDGE ORGANIZES

J. Quinsey was at West Lethbridge on November 19th, and there organized another successful union. The settlers in this district are nearly all men who formerly belonged to labor unions, and although this will not be a large union on account of the way in which it is situated still the members will be very active.

West Lethbridge Union starts out with a membership of fourteen and the officers elected are: John Allan, Lethbridge, president; Robert Crawford, Lethbridge, secretary-treasurer.

SPRUCE GROVE CENTRE ORGANIZED

In answer to a strong invitation from the farmers of that locality Mr. C. Weidenhammer, of Spruce Grove, visited the neighboring district of Spruce Grove Centre on November 12th, and explained to the farmers there the advantages of the U. F. A. The result was that a very good Union, called Spruce Grove Centre was organized, with Mr. R. G. McLellan as secretary. The members are greatly interested in the work and will be heard from during the winter months.

GIVE US RECIPROCITY

At a meeting of the Big Hill Union, held on November 19, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it was decided to forward same to the general secretary and to Mr. John Herron, M.P.:

"Be it resolved that we, in this meeting assembled, do petition parliament through our honorable member, that it do immedi-

ately remove the tariff from all agricultural implements and all the necessities of life, also to come to arrangements with the United States, Great Britain and Ireland for reciprocity."

"Also, be it resolved, that our honorable member do press the government to build and operate the Hudson's Bay Railway, to take over and operate the terminal elevators, establish a chilled meat system and vote for the co-operative bill.

EVAN REISE, Sec.
High River, Alta.

A GOOD RALLY

Olds Union held a very enthusiastic meeting on November 17, when vice-president, W. J. Tregillus, of the U. F. A., and T. A. Swift, of the G. G. G. Co., were on hand.

Mr. Tregillus spoke on the man behind the plow, the U. F. A. and the need of co-operation, urging the farmers to grasp the opportunities before them and become members of the U. F. A., and help to fight the battles for improving the conditions of the tillers of the soil.

Mr. Swift then followed and held his audience spellbound while he expounded the methods and trickery of the elevator combine. As he revealed trick upon trick, and fact after fact, of the diabolical



Second Prize Winner at Pincher Creek Agricultural Society

dealings of these grain manipulators you could see the farmers staring at each other in blank amazement at the corrupt practices through which the farmers have been swindled out of thousands.

J. STAUFFER, Sec.
Olds, Alta.

GOOD POTATO CROP

Oneway Union had a fairly well attended meeting on November 7th, and several matters of importance to the union was taken up for consideration. Funds will not allow us to send a delegate to Ottawa, for which we are very sorry. The resolution passed in September, asking members to hold produce for a stated price before selling to railroad contractors, was unanimously rescinded.

We have an abundant crop of potatoes in this district, many fields yielding from 200 to 400 bushels per acre, but the season was too far advanced before they were dug to think of moving them. Oats are a fair crop but the local demand is always greater than the available supply.

A. A. BROWN, Sec.
Oneway, Alta.

HELP WANTED BY THE SCHOOL DISTRICT

A meeting of Edmonton Union was held in the hall of the United Aids, on Saturday, November 19th, when the following business was transacted. A resolution was passed appointing Mr. Thos. J. Hutchings to represent the Union at the big meeting of farmers at Ottawa on December 18th. A resolution was passed

that a petition be sent to the Hon. Frank Oliver asking him to take the necessary steps to have a subway on the Fort Saskatchewan trail, under the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, preserved to the use of the public as it is understood steps are being taken to close same. The company's contention of substituting a roadway on the south side of the right-of-way is not satisfactory to the residents and a committee consisting of S. W. Candy and the secretary was appointed to wait upon the Edmonton Board of Trade and other influential bodies to obtain their help in the matter.

The following resolution was also passed: "That whereas complaints have come to our notice of certain arbitrary action taken by the provincial educational department in forming two new districts out of the Belmont school district No. 23 without consulting the trustees and contrary to the expressed wishes of the trustees and ratepayers, knowing full well that if they had been consulted the new districts would not have been formed, which are absolutely unnecessary and detrimental to the interests of the ratepayers; and

"Whereas the trustees of rural school districts are almost always farmers who have personal interests in their district and are bound by oath to study the welfare of same, and have some local knowledge of the requirements of the district and receive no remuneration whatsoever; and

"Whereas the paid officials in the department have no personal interests in the district are therefore liable to be biased by any self interested person or persons, we the members of Edmonton Union of the United Farmers of Alberta do resent the action of the department as insulting to farmers and detrimental to the interest of the province and we pray that the provincial government will in all matters pertaining to changes in school districts recognize the trustees as representing the ratepayers as predominate, as the plain English of the present act reads, and for them to show whether it is for the interest of all concerned or otherwise, and we would further ask that a full public investigation be made of the department's present action.

It was decided to send a copy of this resolution to Premier Sifton, the Minister of Education, J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., Mr. Patterson, M.P.P. and the general secretary of the U.F.A., so that if necessary the matter can be brought before the annual convention.

It was also decided to hold the annual meeting on December 10th and every farmer in the district will try and attend.

F. C. CLARE, Secretary
Edmonton, Alta.

BROKEN HILL IS BUSY

Broken Hill Union has been practically dormant for the last few months, the members having been too busy to attend the meetings. November saw then ready for business once more, however, and the business up for discussion was considerable. A motion was unanimously adopted in favor of each of the six questions which will be presented at Ottawa, and every member present signed the co-operative petition. It was also resolved to urge on the construction of a crossing over the Grisley Bear Coulee between Secs. 33 and 34-49-7-4, which will give this settlement a fairly direct road to Vermilion where it is hoped a better market will be found than at Mannville. It was also decided to hold our next meeting on December 15th, and have a social evening after the meeting, members' lady folk to provide the refreshments.

PERCY FIELDING,
Mannville, Alta. Secretary.

GOOD ORGANIZATION MEETING

Islay Union is off to a good start, after the organization meetings held on November 24, when Messrs. W. J. Tregillus and T. L. Swift addressed two meetings. Mr. Tregillus took up the subject of organization and direct legislation, while Mr. Swift handled the mixing houses or terminal elevators (as they are usually called) at Port Arthur and Fort William

without gloves. The addresses of both these gentlemen were clear and convincing and were much appreciated by the farmers of this district. Islay Union now has a membership of twenty-one and we expect this to be increased to forty at least at our next meeting. Three delegates, Messrs. McEachern, Fraser and Mooney, have been appointed delegates to represent Islay at Ottawa.

DON. GILCHRIST, Sec'y
Islay, Alta.

POUND LAW WANTED

A meeting of Tepee Lake Union was held on November 28, with President Campbell presiding. A petition for the co-operative bills was read and signed by all present. W. J. Barber spoke on the local improvement question and a resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to unite with the department of public works, Edmonton, regarding a petition sent in for townships 47, 48, and 49, Ranges 3 and 4. Market conditions here are poor, potatoes 40 cents per bag; No. 3 wheat, 63 cents; No. 5 wheat, 52 cents; oats, 21 cents. Mr. M. McIntyre spoke in favor of a pound district for township 49, and Mr. W. J. Bowyer complained of cattle destroying stacks. A motion was adopted that the secretary write the minister of agriculture regarding a Herd Law good all the year round. The meeting then adjourned till December 10 next.

H. KING, Sec'y
Earlie, Alta.

SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL

Dewberry Union has decided to send Mr. R. A. Wilson to represent the members at Ottawa, and to assist in the funds we held a box social, concert and dance on the evening of November 25, which passed off most successfully, about \$50 being added to the treasury. After our regular meeting on the evening of November 28, we had the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. T. L. Swift, of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and this was so much appreciated that we have arranged for him to address three other meetings at nearby points.

W. H. ANDERSON, Sec'y
Dewberry, Alta.

FOR THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

At a meeting of Eckville Union, held on November 26, the following two resolutions were put forward and received the approval of the members with instructions that they be presented for consideration at the annual convention: "Resolved, That whereas the country being now well settled up and the farmers having considerable quantities of grain and stock to dispose of and, owing to the difficulty experienced by farmers in outlying districts of knowing the state of the markets at the various shipping points and having regard to the difficulty of obtaining medical assistance promptly when required for urgent cases, therefore the provincial government be asked to further assist in the erection of rural telephone systems."

"Resolved, that whereas in certain sections the government homestead land is so covered with timber and brush and otherwise difficult to work that it is practically impossible for a settler without help as so many are to cultivate the amount required by the homestead regulations within the specified time and that consequently the land is liable to cancellation and in many cases changes hands in this way, the government and not the district benefitting by the payment of fees and on the improvements, therefore

the government be asked to alter and modify the regulations in respect of such lands."

A. H. T. ECKFORD, Sec'y
Eckville, Alta.

FARMERS' LOBBY NEEDED

A large number of members were present at the meeting of Cowley Union on November 26, and the secretary had several samples of oats and prices for consideration of the members, with the result that a few cars were ordered. However, a car of sacked feed oats is still called for, these members living too far from the station to haul them loose. The most interesting part of the meeting was when the subject of our Ottawa trip was taken up, the matter being thoroughly discussed by the members several of whom offered to pay three times what the assessment would come to, to send a man down. One member related his experiences of a trip to Ottawa on particular business showing the way our friends (?) the organized interests got things done there, and wound up by declaring that a farmers' delegation should camp in Ottawa at least ten days and down things well, even if it cost considerable money. Then they would get results. In short a farmers' lobby is needed. Another member thought that, if that was the only way to do business in Ottawa it was time that reforms were instituted that would have a lasting effect. Some said we must send a delegate if we paid him for it representing that this deputation had been widely advertised and it was up to the farmers to make good. It was finally decided that a committee be appointed and the secretary authorized to pay the expenses of the man they selected to go, so Cowley intends to do her share.

A member sent in a suggestion that at our approaching district convention in Pincher Creek we should endorse a resolution directing our delegates to press for the institution of a cheaper parcel post, so that we would have a little much-needed competition with the express companies whose rates are little less than extortionate. He mentioned that 100 per cent. was the reasonable (?) profit they made last year. Some 25 members expressed their intention of attending the convention in Pincher Creek which ought to be a great success and give much impetus to the growth of the U.F.A. in this district. We are 93 in Cowley Union now. The executive subsequently met and appointed Mr. W. T. Eddy as the delegate to represent Cowley Union at Ottawa and to support the executive on the questions and matters they present to the government. He is also directed to support the other delegates from this district in bringing the following resolutions before the executive and general meeting before they appear before the government and try to secure their assistance in placing these matters forcibly and prominently before the proper authorities. The resolutions are as follows:—"That the U.F.A. deputation be requested to bring the matter of the cement merger and lumber combine before the minister and press for the establishment of a large cement factory or factories by the government to directly compete with the cement merger, and that cement be placed on the free list of the tariff, also that all classes of lumber be placed on the free list." "That the postal authorities establish a cheaper parcel post to compete with the express companies." "That the attention of the post master general be directed to the rural mail service of Pincher Creek and north-west from Cowley. The southern district route is so worked that they can only reply to letters by waiting two weeks, the route being arranged in such a way that the mail carrier travels around a circle instead of returning the same way. North-west of Cowley is a large district which has applied for a post office and should have one."

JOHN KEMMISS, Sec'y
Cowley, Alta.

LLOYDMINSTER COMING

At a representative meeting of four branches held on December 3rd it was unanimously resolved that a delegate be sent to Ottawa for the conference, and the person selected was Mr. W. Kenzie. W. LINTON, Sec'y
Lloydminster, Alta.

MAGRATH WILL HELP

I have received a letter from Mr. C. A. Magrath, M. P. for Medicine Hat constituency, in which he states that he will

be pleased to put himself at the service of all delegates from his constituency while in Ottawa. Mr. Magrath also says "I want them to freely feel that I am here to be kept busy by my constituents and when they return West they are or rather will be in no way obligated to me." Delegates from Medicine Hat constituency, don't forget this offer.

R. MUIR RAE,
Rawdonville, Alta.

ORGANIZING POUND DISTRICT

Owing to the inclemency of the weather the attendance was not up to the standard at the last meeting of Rawdonville Union, but a large amount of business was transacted and an interesting meeting held. The secretary was instructed to circulate the petition re Co-operative legislation, the union being unanimously in favor of it. This union coincides with the aims of the association and heartily endorses its platform and is in favor of sending a representative to Ottawa. The delegate will be decided at the next meeting. We have a petition in circulation for a pound district in Twp. 30, Rge. 24, West 4 Mer. as the farmers are determined to exterminate their own nuisance, i.e., the skim milk calf. A number of trial subscriptions to THE GUIDE have been sent to members as an advertisement for the Union and we are using every means to swell our force. A box social will be held on December 16 during which an amateur minstrel performance will be given by local talent, winding up the evening with a dance.

R. MUIR RAE, Sec'y
Rawdonville, Alta.

MAY BUILD GRAIN WAREHOUSE

The regular meeting of Moyerton Union was held in the school house on December 1. On account of the inclement weather the attendance was not as large as usual. After some discussion it was decided that it would not be convenient to appoint a delegate to the Ottawa conference but a unanimous resolution was passed favoring free trade on farm implements; government ownership and operation of Hudson's Bay Railway and the immediate construction of same. A resolution was also passed condemning the extension by the government of charters granted to railroad companies as in many cases large tracts of land are brought under cultivation on the expectation of these charters being acted upon, and these extensions or withdrawals cause the settlers on the proposed right-of-way a great deal of additional expense. After some business of a local nature had been disposed of the question of storing and shipping grain by farmers at a distance from the railroad was taken up. It was decided that unless proper facilities could otherwise be obtained it would be necessary (for the disposal of next year's crop) for the farmers to join together and construct a warehouse at the railroad and load their grain without putting it through the elevators as the spread between track and elevator prices was altogether too high. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned after deciding to hold an entertainment and dance on December 15.

HENRY BENNER, Sec'y
Moyerton, Alta.

CLARESHOLM THERE

Claresholm Five Mile Union has chosen Gust. Malchow as delegate to Ottawa. Mr. Malchow has also received instructions to support all the subjects which will be brought forward for consideration by the Central Association.

T. BROWN, Sec'y
Claresholm, Alta.

DISCUSSING SEED GRAIN

The second meeting of Sweet Valley Union was held on November 29, and as we are only just started, and on a small scale as yet, we feel unable to send a delegate to Ottawa. Resolutions were adopted endorsing all subjects brought forward by the Central Association for consideration. At the next meeting we will take up the seed grain question and expect to have something to report on same at an early date.

J. A. BAIN, Sec'y
Sweet Valley, Alta.

HILL END GETTING BUSY

At the last meeting of Hill End Union the petition for co-operative legislation was read and signed by all the members present. It was decided to send a

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delegate to the annual convention at Calgary and the secretary received instructions to notify all members of the next meeting by post card as it will be the annual meeting.

GORDON W. HEALY, Sec'y
Hill End., Alta.

FARMERS MUST BE UNIT

At the last meeting of Vermilion Union W. P. McAlpine was appointed delegate to represent us at the Ottawa conference. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:—"Whereas the farmers of Canada feel that the co-ordinate branches of government, and especially the Dominion parliament, do not give them equal share in the benefits of government yet demand of them more than equal share of the burdens of government, and whereas these farmers are sending a delegation to Ottawa to petition parliament to give them a square deal. Therefore be it resolved that it is the sense of this Vermilion Union No. 78 that ten farmers as members of parliament with votes would have more weight in shaping the laws and influencing the government than one thousand delegates as petitioners. Therefore be it further resolved that the farmers to secure this end should vote for farmers only to represent them in parliament and vote as a unit and cease dividing their voting power.

T. H. TAYLOR, Sec'y
Vermilion, Alta.

FARM HELP IN SIGHT

A special meeting of Stettler Union was held in the town hall on Saturday, November 19, President Adair in the chair. Letter from D. Caldwell, of the Stettler Flour Mills, was read by the president, intimating that owing to the unexpected low price now being paid for wheat the mill had been compelled to reduce the price of flour, and as such a course would no doubt place the Association in an awkward position in view of its agreement with the mills to purchase ten tons at \$3 per sack, he was willing to supply the balance of the contract at \$2.65 per sack, charging farmers \$2.75 and the Association \$2.65 thus leaving a margin of 10c per sack to pay interest on notes. It was moved that a vote of thanks be accorded Mr. Caldwell expressive of the Union's appreciation of his action in this matter, it being felt that he had dealt with the Association in an equitable and considerate manner. Carried unanimously.

Letter from D. Mitchell, town commissioner, was next read, asking for information as to the prospect of employment for farm hands in this district, he having various enquiries from such persons immigrating to this district. Moved and seconded that the secretary have a copy of Mr. Mitchell's letter published in the Stettler Independent, and that members be asked to notify the secretary of their probable requirements for the coming year, so that a fairly accurate estimate may be arrived at. Carried unanimously. Letter read from the general secretary enclosing petitions for signature in favor of the enactment of co-operative legislation by the Dominion parliament at the coming session this winter. On motion it was decided unanimously to obtain all signatures possible. Quotations for coal in car lots at \$3 per ton f.o.b. Castor were read, and on motion A. J. S. Webster was appointed to receive orders and carry through all arrangements.

Letter from T. L. Swift, manager Calgary branch Grain Growers' Grain Company, was also read, Mr. Swift stating that during his visit to Stettler two weeks previous he saw a man offer wheat for sale for which he was offered 45c per bushel, this being easily 15c less than its value. After some discussion it was decided that all members be urged to refuse to accept any increase in price offered by local dealers after cars are once loaded for shipment either to the Grain Growers' Grain Company or elsewhere. Circular letter from the general secretary was next read by the secretary re the Ottawa delegation, and in view of the expense of sending a delegate it was decided to reserve all the Union's energies for the Calgary convention. The question of increasing the annual subscription in order to place the Union in better financial standing was brought up and

received unanimous favor. The matter will be finally settled at the annual meeting.

H. A. STEELE, Sec'y
Stettler, Alta.

WORKING FOR TELEPHONES

Blackfoot Union is now meeting fortnightly, and a large amount of work is being attended to. At the last meeting, held on November 24, which was followed by one of our happy socials, we secured a number of signatures for the co-operative bill petition, also for the installation of telephones in our houses. This will be the third telephone petition. In 1909 we were promised that the work would be done in 1910; now we are told it will be done in 1911. We presume if we keep ourselves busy sending in requests for the work to be done it may keep our petitions before the eye of the powers that be.

A resolution was put by M. F. Sulman that it is preferable to wait for the passing of the co-operative bill before incorporating the U.F.A. and then put the U.F.A. on a co-operative basis.

JAS. STONE, Sec'y
Blackfoot, Alta.

DELEGATE APPOINTED

Hastings Coulee Union held a box social on November 18 and raised \$52 which will be devoted to building a driving shed at the school house. We had a splendid time and a first class program was rendered. Our regular meeting was held on November 26 when the all-important thing, delegate to Ottawa, was discussed. There was a large crowd in attendance and all got the fever, donating liberally to the cause, with the result that Mr. John Jameson will represent Hastings Coulee on December 16.

A. H. JACKSON, Sec'y
Hastings Coulee, Alta.

MAPLE LEAF BUSY

The last regular meeting of Maple Leaf Union was well attended, President Lynn being in the chair. Considerable time was taken up in discussing matters in general as the members have not been able to attend the regular meetings owing to the rush of work caused by the unfavorable weather during the past summer. We hope to have a good attendance in future and a large increase in the number of our members. The following resolutions were discussed at some length and secured the

unanimous endorsement of the members: Government ownership of terminal elevators, government construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway for the public interest, government establishment of a chilled meat system, relief from the burdensome clauses of the Railway act, passage of the proposed co-operative legislation.

C. KINNEAR, Sec'y
Stewartwyn, Alta.

NAMAO IN LINE

Namao Union has decided to send Mr. Harry Bell as the delegate to Ottawa, and we hope also to be represented by Mr. Elward White. Resolutions have been adopted heartily endorsing the six subjects which it is proposed to submit to the powers at Ottawa.

G. S. LONG
Namao, Alta.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT

The public accounts and the report of the Auditor General for the year ending March 31, 1910, have been laid before parliament, and they contain many interesting figures.

The receipts on account of what is known as the consolidated revenue fund, that is, the fund from which current expenses are met, amounted to \$101,503,710.93, and the expenditures to \$79,411,747.12. The surplus of receipts over expenditure on this account was, therefore, \$22,091,963.81. In addition to these expenditures, however, there were outlays for works of a permanent nature which were charged to capital account, amounting to nearly \$36,000,000. These items included twenty million dollars expended on the transcontinental railway during the year, \$7,700,000 spent on other railways, canals and public works, two million paid in bounties to the manufacturers and producers of iron and steel, lead, binder twine and crude petroleum, two million dollars paid for railway subsidies, and over a million spent on the militia. Altogether there was an increase of the national debt during the year of \$12,338,267.16, the net debt of the Dominion on March 31 last being \$336,268,546.33. Over thirteen million dollars was paid on interest on the public debt in the last fiscal year.

Of a total revenue of just over one hundred million dollars, sixty millions were raised by the customs tariff, and fifteen and a quarter millions by the excise duties. The cost of collecting the sixty millions of customs duties was two and one-quarter millions, and 732 thousand dollars which had been paid by manufacturers as duty on raw material was returned to them

after the raw material had been converted into manufactured articles. The manufacturers of agricultural implements received 220 thousand dollars in this way, and breakfast food manufacturers 103 thousand.

The departure of agriculture spent, in round figures, one and one-half million dollars during the year. This department has charge of the public health, census and statistics, the archives and other branches, so that a much less sum was actually spent on the encouragement of agriculture and the advancement of agricultural science. The nine experimental farms situated in different parts of the Dominion cost 131 thousand dollars to maintain, and branch stations another twenty-two thousand. At the central farm at Ottawa nearly fifty-four thousand dollars was spent, and the expenses at the western experimental farms for the year were as follows: Brandon \$12,473, Indian Head \$10,314, Lethbridge \$9,821 and Rosthern \$14,934.

Other expenditures by the department of agriculture were eighty-eight thousand dollars for the benefit of the fruit and dairying industries, four thousand for experiments in cold storage of fruits, twenty-four thousand for the encouragement of cold storage warehouses, five thousand dollars to encourage the production of Canadian tobacco, fifty thousand in connection with the livestock industry, and 250 thousand for the health of animals. On Canadian exhibits in other countries 150 thousand dollars was spent, chiefly on the Seattle Exposition, the Franco-British Exhibition at London, and the Brussels Exposition.

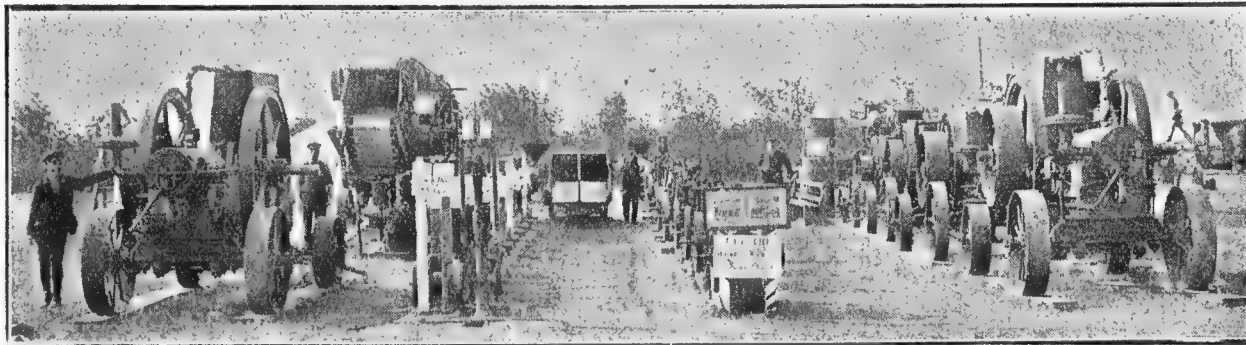
The post office returned a net profit for the year of \$743,210.25. The Intercolonial Railway, which is shown in the balance sheet as an asset worth ninety-two million dollars, was operated at a profit of \$623,164.66 for the year, but the Prince Edward Island Railway, which stands on the books at eight and one-half million dollars, showed an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$108,208.99. The Hudson's Bay Railway has so far the sum of \$145,470.46 charged up against it, this being the cost of the surveys and other political work done. The National Transcontinental Railway has had seventy-two million dollars spent on it by the government up to date. The grants from the federal treasury to the provincial governments take considerable sums each year from the revenues of the Dominion. In the last fiscal year the total sum paid out was \$9,400,503. Ontario, having the largest population, received the biggest share, over two million dollars, Quebec a little better than a million and a half, Saskatchewan \$1,355,419, Alberta \$1,273,165, Manitoba \$881,621, and the other provinces less amounts.

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Co-operative News

CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

Mr. Fred. G. Miner, a farmer of Illinois, tells briefly the many advantages gained by co-operation among farmers. We believe he has many pointers for the Western farmers in regard to the marketing of farm produce.

The following is taken from the Farmers' Review:

We like to tell of the common things of every day life, especially when we have tried them and know that they have been of special help to us.

We had nineteen hogs ready to go to market, and to ship them to Chicago at a profit would require at least sixty more. Looking around to see what could be done, we found one neighbor with forty-five and another with fifteen, and this would make out the load. But before I got the matter adjusted a local buyer came along and persuaded the neighbor with forty-five to sell. Now the "combination" was broken. Did you ever try this plan and just as you were about to win out, have some one quit because he thought he was going to get a better bargain? The one who drops of course loses and causes a like loss among his neighbors. This loss goes to the local shipper who, by the way, might be engaged in some other line of work.

But we do not wish to condemn the local shipper. He is here because of our stupidity, and will continue to get his living from us just as long as we see fit to give it to him. I then tried to sell my lot, but to my dismay the price had dropped a quarter of a cent. I am not fond of giving up. It some way doesn't seem just right to give up at a little obstacle. I found the man with the fifteen hogs had made other disposition of them. So we had to commence anew.

We were not long in finding three other men who wanted to ship some hogs. So we got busy. This time all agreed to "stand pat." At the suggestion of one we called up a shipper to see what he would do. To our surprise hogs had advanced a quarter of a cent per pound. Not on the Chicago market, but the local. After a little consultation we came to the conclusion that the local man was trying to keep us from shipping, so we sold out. In this instance we sold because we believed that the shipper was offering us more than we could realize. Later developments proved the correctness of this belief, for the hogs did not realize the shipper any money.

I have gone into the details of this incident to show how co-operation frequently works out and how those who co-operate are benefitted.

A few years ago we had no telephone. A local company was organized which charged its patrons thirty-five dollars per year for telephone service. This was an exorbitant price, and few felt able to have a telephone.

A few farmers decided to build a telephone line and each patron own his own stock. In other words co-operate in the building and operating of a line and get telephone service at cost. This was done. We now have day and night service, and many other advantages, at a cost of about six dollars per year. This caused the old company to put their price down to nine dollars per year for day service only, with no night service at all.

Some farmers own their own elevators and these are nearly always a success, where they are managed on the co-operative plan. The small farmer gets as much per bushel as does the larger. It is sure to make the old companies pay more than they did before the co-operative elevator opened for business.

In some fruit sections farmers co-operate in shipping and selling their fruit. This plan has made some sections very prosperous that were formerly unthrifty settlements. Why? Because they co-operated and each worked for the good of his neighbor as well as himself.

Some sections find the co-operative creamery very successful. But all the

patrons must work for the best interest of its creamery. When this is done and there are enough patrons with the cows to back them it has been found very profitable.

We could learn much from the Danish farmers in this regard. These people are nearly all small farmers, but their butter, eggs and bacon command the top price on the English market. At one time they received a meager price as compared to what they do at present for their products and they decided to co-operate to do better things and have better prices for their products. They have succeeded far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. I do not believe that these people are any more intelligent than are our American farmers nor are their markets any better than what we might have.

Shorten the Gap

Frequently I have heard city people complain bitterly of the eggs, butter and meat they purchase. In fact I seldom talk with my city friends without hearing this complain. There is no need for this. This gap between the producer and consumer can just as well be shortened. For example, take eggs: The farmer's wife sells to the huckster, he to the jobber, he to the wholesaler or cold storage, from there it goes to the retailer and he sells to the consumer. Is it any wonder our city friends complain bitterly about "ancient" eggs? Is it any wonder they are accusing the farmer of being in a trust? The only wonder is that they buy at all. But why all this long line of men to handle our products? Why not pack the eggs in nice boxes of about a dozen in a package date each egg and guarantee each one to be fresh and "safe"? Ship direct to your customers by express or to some one party who could deliver to the consumer. It is true that this might make some expense, but how about the present system? The price? Well that would come along all right. Good goods do not go begging for buyers today. The demand is far greater than the supply. Just find your buyer and the price will come. You know some of our city friends like to eat something they believe to be scarce and a little out of the ordinary in price.

Butter could be handled in the same manner. Cured meats might be sold similarly. My city friends when visiting make flattering comment upon my cured meats—very common every day sugar cured hams and bacon, and wish they had some.

Not long since I noticed in a leading magazine this "ad": "L— Hill Farm cured hams. Cured in the Old Virginian way." Here was one farmer who was trying to live up to a portion of his opportunities. But for the majority of farmers the only way this can be done is to co-operate. The expense of advertising a number of farmers or the products of several families would be no greater than for one individual. The probabilities are that the same space would sell the products of a group as well as one individual.

I have merely suggested in the foregoing what some are actually doing along the line of co-operation. I have known of even greater things accomplished than here suggested. I have spoken only along the line of selling. There could be as much done along the line of buying and along the utility line, such as a public laundry in the country, some central slaughter house, an ice house and various things as conditions justify.

Our Year's Trade

An inspection of Canada's trade figures for the past year is instructive. In view of the trade tendencies of recent years, the suggestion to make the sale of the United States goods more easy in this country seems quite unnecessary. Our purchases from United States have advanced with a rush that must have filled the hearts of our friends across the line and their pockets with money. The

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following table will show where we do our shopping. The figures include dutiable and free goods, but refer only to goods entered for home consumption:

United States	\$223,501,809
United Kingdom	95,300,944
France	10,109,554
Germany	7,935,230
British West Indies	5,777,698
British East Indies	3,526,184
Belgium	3,239,883
British Guiana	2,980,238
Other Countries	23,412,125
	\$375,783,660

We are no mean customers of the United States, the ratio of our purchases from the various countries are as follows:

	Per cent.
United States	59.47
United Kingdom	25.47
France	2.69
Germany	2.11
British West Indies	1.53
British East Indies	0.93
Belgium	0.86
British Guiana	0.79
Other Countries	6.15

We buy more than twice as much from the United States as we do from Great Britain. Of our \$223,501,809 of imports from the United States \$133,026,137 were dutiable. The following are the principal articles we purchased from the United States:—

Books	\$ 2,864,000
Bread stuffs	18,472,000
Carriages	3,455,000
Coal and Coke	30,435,000
Cotton goods	9,884,000
Drugs and Dyes	6,661,000
Electric apparatus	3,161,000
Fruits, green and dried	6,391,000
Rubber goods	5,149,000
Leather goods	3,188,000
Copper and manufactures	3,347,000
Agricultural implements	2,596,000
Iron and steel goods	46,614,000
Oils, various	4,941,000
Paper goods	3,224,000
Wood and manufactures	10,916,000

Our Exports

When we look at our sale sheets a somewhat different story is told. Here Great Britain plays the leading part

and supplies us with no small part of the funds, wherewith to pay the United States for our purchases from them. Here are the figures; include exports of Canadian and foreign from Canada.

Canada's exports to:—	
Great Britain	\$ 149,634,107
United States	113,145,727
Australia	3,583,397
West Indies	3,109,820
Belgium	2,895,002
Argentina	2,869,913
France	2,640,648
Germany	2,501,191
All other countries	20,978,724
	\$301,358,529

Once more reducing these figures to percentages for the sake of ready comparisons, we get the following table:

	Per cent.
Great Britain	49.65
United States	37.54
Australia	1.18
West Indies	1.03
Belgium	0.96
Argentina	0.95
France	0.87
Germany	0.84

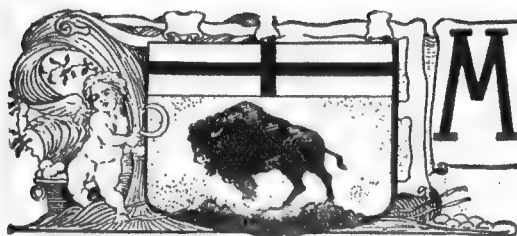
For the last fiscal year our exports of domestic products, are represented in the following general groups:

The Mine	\$ 40,087,017
The Fisheries	15,627,148
The Forest	47,517,033
Animals and their produce	53,926,515
Agriculture	90,433,747
Manufactures	31,494,916
Miscellaneous	125,161
	\$279,211,537

To this must be added exports to foreign products to the value of \$19,552,456, and of bullion amounting to \$2,594,536.—Industrial Canada.

Lodger (to landlady)—But your little girl is reading your lodger's letters.
Landlady—Oh, that's all right. I don't let her see any that will do her any harm.

When you are grown up," queried the visitor, "will you be a doctor, like your father?"
"Oh, dear me, no! Why, I couldn't even kill a rabbit," replied the boy with great frankness.



MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
J. W. Scallion, Virden

President:
R. C. Henders, Culross

Secretary-Treasurer:
R. McKenzie, Winnipeg

Directors:
Peter Wright, Myrtle; E. M. Wilson, Marringhurst; F. W. Kerr, Souris; R. Budette, Fox Warren; J. S. Wood, Oakville; E. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

FRANKLIN MEETING

The Franklin branch of the Grain Growers' Association held their annual meeting on the 26th of November. The afternoon was stormy, and as a consequence the attendance was not as large as usual. About thirty members, some of them new ones, enrolled and there is no doubt but that in the course of a few weeks the membership will equal last year's, viz. 62 members, but our ideal is the century mark. Mr. Henders was with us on the 29th, and delivered a stimulating address, at the conclusion of which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

"That this association is in perfect accord with the provincial association in demanding that the Hudson's Bay Railway shall be built, owned and operated by the Dominion government, by means of an independent commission."

"That all terminal and transfer elevators shall be owned and operated by the Dominion government through an independent commission."

"That the government make every honorable effort to secure free reciprocal trade with the United States in farm implements and natural products."

NO TARIFF COMMISSION

The following resolution has come from the Rapid City branch. "Whereas, it is currently reported in the press that the government will appoint a tariff commission to take evidence throughout the Dominion before any revision is made in connection with the present tariff duty, and, whereas, this is merely a putting off, or procrastination of the question at issue, therefore, be it resolved, that this association strenuously press upon our executive to use their best endeavor to have the government bring forth some legislation at their session of parliament that will reduce the heavy taxes imposed upon the agriculturist, and that this association urge upon our delegates to use their vote and influence in having our demands presented before the government, viz.: revision of the tariff, building the Hudson's Bay Railway, government ownership of terminal elevators, and cold storage and abattoir facilities for a chilled meat trade and the passing of the co-operative bills.

BIG MEETING AT PORTAGE

A special meeting of the Portage la Prairie branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in the municipal hall Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Notwithstanding unfavorable weather the hall was well filled and we had probably one of the most interesting and instructive meetings this branch has had for some time. R. C. Henders, president of the provincial association, was the principal speaker, and for over an hour he held the rapt attention of the audience. Mr. Henders referred to the many things the association has accomplished, and went into the tariff question extensively. J. S. Wood followed Mr. Henders in a very able address, dealing with the Hudson's Bay Railway, terminal elevators and co-operation. D. W. McCuaig was called upon and referred briefly to the work of the elevator commission. At the conclusion of the speaking the following resolution was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, that we, the members of the Portage la Prairie branch of the Grain Growers' Association here assembled heartily endorse the action of the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association in their requests to the Dominion government in connection with the tariff question, direct legislation, terminal elevators and co-operation. Three delegates were appointed to go to Ottawa, W. M. Stewart, P. D. McArthur and C. E. Grobb.

H. C. FAWCETT.
Sec'y Portage la Prairie Branch.

KELLOE ENDORSES CENTRAL

From the Kelloe branch come the following resolutions:

"Resolved that this branch endorse the action of the Central Executive in their efforts to secure the removal of the existing high tariff with the United States."

"Resolved that this branch endorse the action of the Central Association in their efforts to secure government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway." "Resolved that this branch endorse the action of the Central Association in their efforts to secure government ownership and control of the terminal elevators."

MINIOTA ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Miniota branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Hawthorn's hall on November 30th. In the absence of the president, D. A. Frazer presided. Keen interest was maintained during the discussion of the report of the committee appointed to lay before the association the names of those persons who would probably be in a position to represent this branch in the great delegation, of farmers visiting Ottawa at an early date. Finally the meeting resolved that James Boyce and Wm. Lindsay, Jr., be elected delegates, and every effort be made to place the financial part of the project on a sound basis. Mr. Gib. Rowan took the floor and in the course of his remarks stated that he had such a strong belief in the good that would result from this movement on the part of Canadian farmers

The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, Jas. Boyce; vice-president, D. A. Frazer; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Lindsay, Jr.; Directors: H. Armitage, Wm. Morton, J. O'Calligan, R. Peel, C. Ellerington, A. Hawes.

KENTON RESOLUTION

The members of the Kenton branch have sent in the following resolution: "We, the members of the Kenton Grain Growers' Association, here assembled, do hereby place ourselves on record as being strongly in favor of government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, the removal of all duties on agricultural implements, lumber, cement, gasoline, coal, and other farming requisites, also that there be a sample market established in Winnipeg.

MIAMI RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Miami Grain Growers' Association held on December 2nd, the following resolutions were unanimously passed after an able and instructive address delivered by Mr. McKenzie, the provincial secretary: "That we demand the immediate construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway by the government of Canada; that absolute ownership of the Hudson's Bay Railway be retained in perpetuity for the citizens of Canada; that the citizens of Canada will not submit to the leasing or granting of running rights over the Hudson's Bay road to any railroad company or companies operating or hereafter operating in Canada; that the Hudson's Bay road will perform a service to the West similar to the blessings conferred by the Intercolonial Railroad on the citizens of Eastern Canada on which railroad the rates are more than three times less than the rates charged by railroads in Western Canada, and thus give the West the same blessings as the East in railroad rates; that the railroad rates be lowered in Western Canada. We deplore the fact that railroad rates have been enormously increased by the cancellation of the traders' rates, which rate was very properly cancelled by the board of railway commissioners, it being a discriminating rate. We demand that the local rates in Manitoba be revised and reduced to the same rates as existed under the rate known as the trades rate to and from all local points in Manitoba. We declare it to be unreasonable and unjust that local rates should be higher in Manitoba now than they were twenty years ago when the business then offered by the local public was not 25 per cent. of what it is to-day and we assert that the rates should be much lower than they were twenty years ago, instead of higher. "We demand that a custom tariff commission be not appointed, and we do demand that there be a fifty per cent. reduction in the customs tariff of Canada. "We demand that the terminal and transfer elevators be taken over by the government of Canada and operated by the government under a board of commissioners. That provincial government ownership of the internal elevators, and Dominion government ownership of the terminal and transfer elevators is the only practical solution of the elevator question. That government ownership we believe will cause the millers to realize the financial benefits to themselves, and that they will withdraw leaving a clear field for full and successful operation by the government. "We declare that the West has inci-



Farm Home of George Seale, Birtle, Man.

that he was prepared to make a second contribution to the delegates' fund, and in doing this he felt assured every member would respond in the same manner. This certainly appeared to be the view of all present, for in a few minutes the fund increased by leaps and bounds, many adding as high as \$5 to it. As the Central Association had expressed a desire that all the local associations would place their views on the tariff, reciprocity, the terminal elevators and Hudson's Bay Railway in the form of a resolution to be laid before the Dominion government by the delegation, the following resolution on the motion of Wm. Lindsay, Jr., seconded by Gilbert Rowan, was carried unanimously:

"Resolved that the members of this association are thoroughly impressed with the absolute necessity of the duty being entirely removed from all agricultural implements and machinery, that a material reduction be made on other articles affecting the farmers; and consider in view of the fact that the American government has declared a willingness to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Canada every effort should be made on the part of our government to assist in the enactment of such a treaty, not only in natural products, but manufactured articles as well. We are also of the opinion that government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators is the only remedy for the existing evils that we have contended against for years in connection with these storage plants. With reference to the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway we emphatically protest against the Dominion government handing over this our last and best outlet to the seaboard to any corporation or group of individuals, but demand that the road with all terminals be built, maintained and operated by the government."

the blessings conferred by the Intercolonial Railroad on the citizens of Eastern Canada on which railroad the rates are more than three times less than the rates charged by railroads in Western Canada, and thus give the West the same blessings as the East in railroad rates; that the railroad rates be lowered in Western Canada. We deplore the fact that railroad rates have been enormously increased by the cancellation of the traders' rates, which rate was very properly cancelled by the board of railway commissioners, it being a discriminating rate. We demand that the local rates in Manitoba be revised and reduced to the same rates as existed under the rate known as the trades rate to and from all local points in Manitoba. We declare it to be unreasonable and unjust that local rates should be higher in Manitoba now than they were twenty years ago when the business then offered by the local public was not 25 per cent. of what it is to-day and we assert that the rates should be much lower than they were twenty years ago, instead of higher. "We demand that a custom tariff commission be not appointed, and we do demand that there be a fifty per cent. reduction in the customs tariff of Canada. "We demand that the terminal and transfer elevators be taken over by the government of Canada and operated by the government under a board of commissioners. That provincial government ownership of the internal elevators, and Dominion government ownership of the terminal and transfer elevators is the only practical solution of the elevator question. That government ownership we believe will cause the millers to realize the financial benefits to themselves, and that they will withdraw leaving a clear field for full and successful operation by the government. "We declare that the West has inci-

dental and imposed grievances yet we affirm our loyalty to the maintenance of the solidity of the Canadian Confederacy, believing that the parliament of Canada will accord full justice to every portion of our wide-spread Dominion."

BALDUR RESOLUTION

The meeting of the Grain Growers of Baldur district was held according to notice and a fairly representative gathering of farmers was in attendance. Mr. Wright, of Roland, was present to address the meeting, and spoke for about an hour with his usual intellectual coolness, making a clear presentation of the tariff question, Hudson's Bay Railway and terminal elevators, giving those present a clear conception of the aims and anticipations of the association. The following resolution was unanimously passed, after which a very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker:

We, as members of the Baldur Association, believing that it would be of great advantage to the farmers of the West to have freer trade relations between Canada and the United States, be it resolved, that we, as an association, urge upon the Dominion government to use every endeavor at the present time to establish between these countries better trade relations, especially in natural products and agricultural implements. And that the whole tariff be so revised that it will bear less heavily upon the necessities of the Western farmer.

JAS. STRANG, Pres.
J. S. CONIBEAR, Sec.-Treas.
Baldur, Man.

STRATHCLAIR RESOLUTION

"The Strathclair Association does heartily endorse the action of the Central Association in their demands for a reciprocal tariff with the United States on farm products, and machinery, including repairs, and Dominion government ownership and operation of the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway."

NEEPAWA FOR RECIPROCITY

At a meeting of the Neepawa Grain Growers it was resolved that this association endorse the position outlined by the executive of our central association on the following questions: Owning and operating the terminal elevators and the Hudson's Bay Railway, and reciprocal free trade between Canada and the United States on agricultural implements and natural products.

GLENORA RESOLUTIONS

At the annual meeting of the Glenora Branch the following resolutions were passed:—"That the government take immediate steps to build the Hudson's Bay Railway and also own and operate the same." "That the government take over and operate all terminal and transfer elevators." "That legislation be passed favoring a reciprocity treaty with the United States and admitting all British manufactured goods free of duty."

DISTRICT ASSOCIATION FORMING

The Neelin branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on the 22nd November, and passed the following resolution a copy of which they are forwarding to Dr. F. L. Schaffner, M.P., at Ottawa: "Be it resolved, that we, the Neelin branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association do strongly protest against the manner in which the terminal elevators are operated at the present time, and do strongly advocate government ownership and operation of the said elevators. That we do give the Central Association our staunch and loyal support in their demands for government construction and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and also in their de-

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the present session thereof, for an Act to incorporate a company under the name of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," with its Head Office at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, with power to take over, acquire and carry on the business of the "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act, and amending Acts, of the Province of Manitoba, and for such purposes to buy, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the property, assets, and undertaking of said Company as a going concern, and to pay for the same by cash or shares, debentures or securities of the new company, or partly by cash and partly by shares, debentures or securities of the new company or upon such terms of amalgamation as may be agreed upon between the shareholders of the old company and the new company, and with the same powers as are now possessed by the said "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Ltd."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN & CO.,
Solicitors for the Applicant
DATED at Winnipeg this 25th day of November, A.D. 1910.

AVIS

Avis est donne par le present qu'une application sera faite au Parlement du Canada a la presente session pour obtenir un Acte concernant l'incorporation d'une compagnie sous le nom de "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," ayant son bureau principal a Winnipeg, Manitoba, et avec le pouvoir de prendre, d'acquerir et de poursuivre le but et l'objet de la compagnie "GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED," une compagnie incorporee en vertu de la "Joint Stock Companies Act," et des amendements du dit Acte, de la Province du Manitoba, et a cette fin, pour acheter, acquerir, louer, acquerir les proprietes, mobiliers et immobiliers, et d'entreprendre de la dite compagnie, et de payer argent comptant, ou en actions, ou en debentures, ou en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie, ou partiellement en argent comptant, ou partiellement en actions, ou partiellement en garanties, de la nouvelle compagnie; ou selon des termes d'amalgamation tels qu'il sera convenu entre les actionnaires de l'ancienne compagnie et de la nouvelle compagnie, et la nouvelle compagnie aura les memes pouvoirs que la compagnie "Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited."

BONNAR, TRUEMAN ET CIE,
Advocats du les requerants.
Date a Winnipeg, le vingt-cinquieme jour le Novembre 1910

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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mands for the reduction of the tariff, and reciprocity with the United States."

A Central Association is being formed in that electoral district, and delegates were appointed to represent the Neelin branch at the first meeting of this central association. Mr. W. G. Cumming was chosen as the delegate to represent that branch of the association at Ottawa.

FAVOR DIRECT LEGISLATION

At a meeting of the Delta branch it was decided to join with Belmont in sending Mr. Irwin to represent them at Ottawa. The following resolutions were also passed: "Resolved, that the Hudson's Bay Railway and the terminal elevators shall be built, owned and operated by the government, for the people." "Resolved, that this branch of the association is of the opinion that the time has arrived for the government of Canada to proceed to fulfil their promise to give free trade as they have it in England." "Resolved, that this branch is in favor of direct legislation."

NECESSITIES ON FREE LIST

A meeting of the Rounthwaite branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association was held on the 28th ult., Peter Wright, of Myrtle, addressing the meeting. In spite of the inclement weather and bad roads there was a very fair attendance. Mr. Wright explained in concise terms the benefits to be derived from direct legislation, the Referendum and Recall, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Whereas, we, the members of the Rounthwaite branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, believe that it would be greatly in the interests of the people of Canada if free trade relations were established between this country and the United States, be it resolved, that we urge upon the Dominion government to use every effort to arrive at an understanding with the representatives of the United States, which will allow the free interchange of marketable commodities between two countries especially in farm products and agricultural implements, and that the present tariff be so revised so as to place on the free list as far as possible, the necessities of life." The meeting closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Wright for his able address.

BERESFORD ELECTS OFFICERS

The annual meeting of the Beresford branch of the Grain Growers' Association was held in Cannon's Hall on Saturday, December 3, President Hopkins in the chair, with a good attendance of members present. The record of the year's proceedings showed the association to be in a flourishing condition and to have accomplished a quantity of useful work. Nearly every family in the district is represented in the membership. The improvements on the lines of railway traversing the district include a new station and freight shed, a passenger shelter, enlarged car loading platform and a stock yard. All these conveniences have been brought about or hastened through the united and untiring action of the association. W. J. McComb was appointed delegate to Ottawa to endeavor to secure better tariff conditions, as they affect the farming community. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, R. E. Hopkins; vice-president, W. J. McComb; Secretary-treasurer, A. Barnes; auditor, H. Gerow. Directors: Messrs. Casey, Chapman, Hinchcliffe, McCormack, Moore and Morrison.

BELMONT MEETING

The Grain Growers of the Belmont district held a public meeting in Hay's Hall last Thursday afternoon. The meeting was fairly well attended by representative farmers of the district. A. Irwin, president of the society, occupied the chair. J. S. Wood, of Oakville, Man., was then called on to address the meeting. Mr. Wood spoke for about an hour and a half and got a good hearing until the close of his address. At the close of his address the meeting passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Central Association on the questions of the terminal elevators, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the tariff and direct legislation. A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered the speaker for his able address. The members of the society then met in the municipal building to elect a delegate to interview the Dominion government at Ottawa in December. A. Irwin, the president, was elected to represent this branch of the association.

FOR BETTER TRADE RELATION

At a meeting of the Greenway Branch held December 1st a resolution was proposed and carried, as follows:—"Be it resolved that we urge upon the Dominion government to accept the overtures of the people of the United States to create better trade relations between these two countries especially in natural products and agricultural implements and that the general tariff be so revised so as to place on the free list the necessities of life."

PRESENT TARIFF EXORBITANT

R. C. Henders was present at a special meeting of the Arden Grain Growers and delivered a splendid address dealing in an able manner with the work of the association at the present time. The following resolutions were passed:—"That we, the members of the Arden Grain Growers' Association endorse and support the efforts of the central executive in having the present exorbitant duty removed from farm implements entering Canada from the United States; in having the Hudson's Bay Railway built and operated by the Dominion government, in their demands upon the Dominion government to own and operate all terminal elevators by an independent commission, composed of men who will have no interest in the grain passing through."

FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

At a special meeting of the Shoal Lake Grain Growers the following resolutions were carried unanimously. "Resolved, that in the opinion of this association, the Hudson's Bay Railway should be built and owned by the government of Canada and operated under an independent commission, with running powers to all other railways." "That all terminal and transfer elevators, built and to be built, shall be owned by the government of Canada and operated by an independent commission." "That this association approves of the establishment of reciprocal free trade relations with the United States on all natural products and agricultural implements and that we accord to the British manufacturer the same terms on agricultural implements."

FOR PARCEL POST

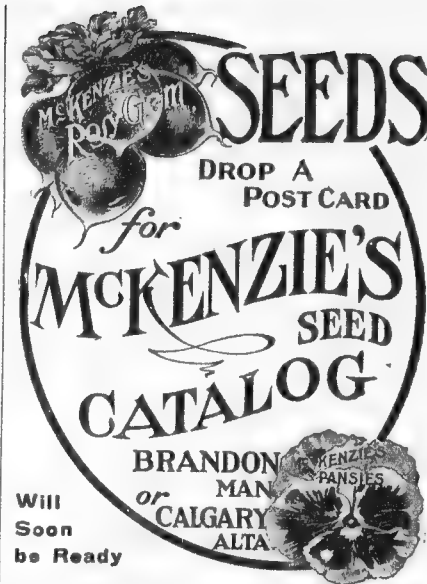
At the annual meeting of the Boissevain branch the following resolutions were unanimously passed: "That we, the farmers of the Boissevain district, hereby place ourselves on record as being thoroughly in favor of the immediate construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway to be built, owned and operated by the government of Canada." "That all terminal and transfer elevators be owned and operated by the Dominion government." "That all machinery, implements, building material, etc., necessary for the full development of the grain growing and live stock industries, be placed on the free list." "That also we petition the Dominion government to establish and bring into operation a parcel post in Canada similar to that enjoyed by Great Britain."

ORGANIZE LITERARY SOCIETY

D. F. Loney, of Kemney, writes us as follows:—"We had a meeting last night and organized. The name of our association is 'The Grain Growers' Literary and Debating Society.' There were ten joined last night and I think we will have no trouble in getting thirty members here and everyone seems to be greatly interested. The officers are: President, D. F. Loney; vice-president, Wm. Shelton; secretary, Mr. Wilson. We expect to hold two debates and one literary and business meeting each month."

NEW MEMBERS FOR BIRNIE

The Birnie branch of the Grain Growers' Association gave Mr. McKenzie, the provincial secretary, a cordial reception on the evening of November 25. A good program of music, recitations and songs was disposed of, but the big event of the evening was Mr. McKenzie's address on the general working of the association and the tariff question. His address was greatly appreciated by the large audience present, more especially that part referring to the tariff, as many did not understand this question. However, they went away feeling that they had learned more in an hour's talk from Mr. McKenzie than they ever would have from the newspapers. While supper was being served by the ladies, ten new members joined the association and about forty renewed



A. E. MCKENZIE CO. Ltd., BRANDON, MAN.



their membership. The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

SWAN LAKE FOR FREE TRADE

On December 2nd the Swan Lake Grain Growers' Association had the pleasure of listening to a very able and instructive address from Peter Wright, of Myrtle. Mr. Wright spoke on the benefits of our organization and advised farmers to support the government elevators as they are ours and we should try to make them a success. He also dealt with the tariff question extensively, and with the building and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. W. H. Holland also addressed the meeting on these subjects. At the close of these addresses the following resolution was adopted:—"Resolved that we, the G. G. A. of Swan Lake do consider that the present high tariff is a great injury to the people of Canada and that all necessities of farm life, and farm implements should be placed on the free list. W. J. Moffatt was appointed to represent the branch at Ottawa."

MEDORA MEETING LARGE

F. W. Kerr addressed the Medora Grain Growers' Association on November 29. There was a good turn-out and Mr. Kerr spoke to some length on the terminal elevator question, the Hudson's Bay Railway, the tariff, the chilled meat proposition, direct legislation, and the Ottawa delegation. At the close of his address A. H. McGregor was appointed a delegate to Ottawa. The election of new officers then took place, and Mr. Kerr entertained his audience with recitation and song while members were enrolling. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Kerr and the meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem. The day following R. J. Avison addressed the Medora branch and the hall was well filled, quite a number of ladies being present. Mr. Avison's address was very highly appreciated and he explained the grain trade, and mixing at the terminals, the tariff, and the building of the Hudson's Bay Railway, in a manner in which they were never explained to this branch before.

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help or wish to buy, sell or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business-getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands, improved and unimproved, for sale, and lists wanted.—W. P. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

WE SELL VETERAN SCRIP ON FARM Mortgage Security at cash price. Give particulars and write for loan application.—Canada Loan & Realty Co., Ltd., Winnipeg.

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality. Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P.O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FROM Imported Stock.—C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 16-12

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels for sale.—John Peterson, Wellwood, Man. 16-6

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR- keys, Toulouse Geese, Barred Rock Cock- erels. — Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 16-6

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS—FROM good laying strain. Choice birds, \$2.00 each.—Neil Wilson, Heaslip, Man. 19-6

McOPA FARM, BARRED ROCKS, COCK- erels, \$3 up; Indian Runner Drakes, \$2. Satisfaction or money back.—W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 20-6

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS — Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton, 16-6

OATS WANTED—SEVERAL CARS GOOD feed at less than 85c delivered in Perdue, Sask., Twp. 36, Rg. 14, W. 8.—F. Plocker, 18-6

SEED WHEAT—I HAVE 350 BUSHELS OF Red Fife, good two Northern, grown from seed purchased from Sask. Government. \$1.00 a bushel f.o.b. Box 82, Bangor, Sask. 19-6

JACKS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—IMPORTED SPANISH JACK "Picador." — R. E. Landes, Langham, Sask. 18-6

WOOD FOR SALE

FARMERS BUY YOUR WOOD DIRECT— \$3.50 per cord f.o.b. Clanwilliam. Write Geo. Fletcher, Clanwilliam, 18-6

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—LADIES' FUR-LINED COAT, size 40, Alaska Sable collar, first class condition.—Box 12, Grain Growers' Guide.

BUSINESS CHANCES

BLACKSMITH WANTED—GOOD POSITION for a good tradesman and a temperate man. Apply to L. Wilson, Sec. G.G.A., Kemnay. 20-3

LOST, STRAYED AND STOLEN

STRAYED FROM THE PREMISES, October 20th, one dark bay horse with white hind feet, small white spot on forehead, and branded on right shoulder, \$10.00 reward by T. Freedy, Dry River, Man. 20-3

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the name of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us a card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns, young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND Ponies.—J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES — JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

F. J. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED- er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT- tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Sask.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE — Young stock for sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS — ALL ages.—C. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM — HOLSTEINS — Thomson Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed, 3 cows, 3 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man., Pioneer importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. — Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

CLYDESDALES AND B.P. ROCKS—FINE Stallions, imported and home-bred, from one to four years old; fillies from two to four years, bred to Johnston Count and Vigorous. A splendid lot of B.P. Rock Cockerels.—Andrew Graham, Roland P.O.

C. G. GOLDING, CHURCHBRIDGE, SASK. —B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns, 10 prizes 1910 shows; 1st, pullet; 2nd, hen; 3rd, cockerel. S.C.W. Leghorns at Inter-Provincial, Brandon, 1910. Grand cock- erels, either bred, \$2.00 and \$3.00. A few B.P. Rock pullets, \$10.00 per doz.

HOLSTEINS, HEREFORDS, SHETLANDS— J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. J. TREGILLUS, CALGARY, BREEDER and Importer of Holstein Friesian Cattle.

SPECIAL OFFER — CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Yorkshires at below real value can be secured from J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKS—MAY- farrows, both sex, one yearling boar, two litters October farrows. Sow \$5, boars \$6 before 15th.—Robt. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 20-2

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

HELP WANTED

"WANTED — GOOD REPRESENTATIVES in every good town and district in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to represent "Canada's Greatest Nurseries," and sell our hardy stock, grown specially for western planting. Start right now at the best selling time. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Handsome free outfit, designed for western salesmen.—Stone & Wellington, Toronto, Ont." 19-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VAL- LEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treat- ment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illus- trated Catalog and full information. Address: R. F. LINDSEY, Box 44 Wadena Sask.

Buying or Selling a Farm?

Who buys Farms? The Farmer. Who sells Farms? The Farmer.

A great many speculators and middlemen may be involved in the transaction, but in the final analysis one farmer sells and some other farmer buys. So why not apply the principle of direct dealing in connection with the buying and selling of land? If you want to buy a farm find some farmer who wants to sell one, if you have a farm to sell find a farmer who wants to buy. This will mean a better bargain for you whether you are buying or selling.

There's a very simple method by which the buyer may find a seller and the seller may find a buyer. A small want advertisement in the "Property For Sale and Wanted" column of The Guide will do this very effectively.

Here's an example of how it works out:

FOR SALE—N.W. ¼ & S.E. ¼ OF SEC- tion 32, tp. 17, rge. 14 west 1st; 143 acres broken, 25 acres summer fallow, 75 acres plowed, all fenced, 2 and 3 wires; two first class wells, good buildings; \$6,000, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. School on prop- erty.—Thos. Gilmour, Birnie.

This advertisement is being inserted by Mr. Gilmour at a cost of \$1.36 for one week or \$6.80 for six weeks (the rate is two cents per word for one week, or ten cents per word for six weeks) and by this means he brings his property before every reader of The Guide, among whom there are no doubt a number of farmers who are just seeking something of this kind. These men write to Mr. Gilmour, and out of the replies received he will probably have no difficulty in selecting a suitable purchaser. And the whole transaction is completed at the cost of a very few dollars, there are no heavy commissions to eat the heart out of the profit.

Readers of The Guide who have farms for sale are advised to give this plan a trial, as an effective and economical method of disposing of their holdings.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

Seed Grain for Sale

There are many districts throughout the West in which there is an urgent demand for good seed. Your district perhaps has been more fortunate and you are the possessor of a quantity of high class grain which would make first class seed. Then why not realize the most from it by selling it for that purpose? A little want advertisement in The Guide will do the trick for you.

For example, something like this:

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS— Excellent quality, 40c per bushel on car at Gordon-Yorkton Branch G.T.P. Sample on request.—Thos. Goulden, Yorkton.

This advertisement costs Mr. Goulden 54 cents per week or \$2.70 for the six weeks for which he has inserted it, and we feel safe in saying that he will get back his investment many times over in the form of higher prices for his grain. We would suggest, therefore, that if you have good, clean seed for sale that you insert a similar card in The Guide. The cost is two cents per word for one week, or ten cents per word for six weeks.

THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

We Are All Traders

We are all traders, there is no permanence to our possession of many of our belongings. We are continually trying to dispose of something we have but do not want, and just as continually trying to secure things which we feel we want and haven't got. Did it ever occur to you how many desirable things we could buy if we could only sell the things we don't want?

In the larger cities this problem of trading, of barter, of exchange, or what- ever you may care to call it, is being developed into a science, thanks to the suggestions offered and the opportunity afforded by the popular daily paper. As a rule one paper in each city to a large extent monopolizes this class of business and is termed "the recognized want ad medium" of that particular city. Glanc- ing over the want ads in such a paper one is overwhelmed with the wide range and variety of the articles offered for sale or which someone desires to buy. Horses, carriages, dogs, cats, baby carriages, babies' automobiles, pigeons and thousands of other things. Many of them strange and unusual are offered for sale or are asked for through these columns. What is the result? Just as soon as an article has served its purpose it is sold and the money goes to buy something that is really required. The man whose coat is getting shabby sells it at a reduced price to someone who is glad to get it, and buys a new one. When he tires of his horse he sells it and buys an automobile, and so on. While the farmer does not perhaps accumulate so much material of transient value, yet nearly every farmer has a number of articles which he would gladly sell to his neighbor and which his neighbor would gladly buy from him.

Perhaps he has seed grain for sale; undoubtedly some other farmer in the country is seeking good seed, perhaps he wants to sell his farm and move further West; some other farmer would no doubt gladly buy that farm. Perhaps he has good stock for sale, he has butter and eggs to dispose of, or he may wish to sell his buggy with a view to buying a motor car. There is a market for all these things, and that market place is the classified columns of The Grain Growers' Guide, where what you have to offer will be brought before the leading farmers of the entire country. Try it if you have anything to sell and if your proposition is right you will be surprised at the number of replies you will receive.

The cost of a card in the classified columns of The Guide is very slight. Only two cents per word per week, or ten cents per word for six weeks.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - - - - - WINNIPEG

It will Pay you to Carefully Read the Advertisements in The Guide each week. They Offer Many Money-Saving Opportunities

Poultry

STARTING IN THE POULTRY BUSINESS

The best way to start in the poultry business is to begin with two pairs of the best birds (not related) that you can afford to purchase. By starting with two pairs of the best stock obtainable, with the assurance that they have not been inbred, you will get large profits more quickly than to start with a dozen or more birds. It would not be difficult to raise twenty-five pullets and a number of cockerels the first season from two hens, furnishing breeders that would give you three hundred pullets the second year, and this would enable you to do as large a business as you like the third season. While these figures may seem large they are not over-estimated, as even greater returns have been secured by poultry-raisers without giving them as careful attention as it is possible to do.

Purchasing the best eggs obtainable for hatching is also a desirable way to start in the business, and in many cases would be less expensive than to buy the stock. It is not advisable to buy stock that would cost less than ten dollars a pair, unless you know positively the quality and can get them for less money; and it would be still better to pay twenty-five dollars each, provided you could get birds so well bred as to be worth the money. Two sittings of eggs at five dollars each should produce more and better stock than you can purchase for an equal amount of money, and it sometimes happens that better birds are raised from eggs bought than from those raised by the producer. If you can find eggs from very choice stock for ten dollars a setting, it would prove a good investment. In other words, if you can get either stock or eggs that are really worth the money, almost any price is not too much to pay, as what you raise from them would soon bring you large additional returns. If you desire to buy eggs for the foundation stock they should be hatched in February or March provided the fertility is guaranteed. If not, get the eggs during the natural seasons for hatching, April, May or June. The advantage of getting eggs for hatching that are laid during January or February is that you are sure that are laid by winter layers; and after breeding in this manner for two or three generations your hens will lay as naturally through the cold winter months as others do in June. If they are to be hatched during the winter or early spring one of the brooder coops should be ready when they hatch, which will provide the necessary protection for the chicks and keep them in the best possible condition at all times. Before the eggs are ordered some protection should be made for hatching them as you cannot afford to take chances on finding a broody hen, or on the prompt delivery of an incubator. The successful man is the one who is just a little in advance of his business and takes time by the forelock.

The First Food

After the chicks have been properly hatched by the incubator system the success in raising them depends largely upon the care they get during the first week. Nearly all writers say "starve the chicks after they are hatched," some going as far as seventy-two hours before giving food. This, however, is not Nature's way, nor is it the best way. As soon as the chicks are old enough to run about and pick for food they should be given something nourishing to eat, and also something to drink. It is generally claimed that if chicks are fed before they have digested the absorbed yolk of the egg, the food given will be used in place of the egg yolk and the chicks will run down and finally die. The facts are, that when the yolk is not digested it has been baked or hardened by improper incubation, especially overheating leaving it in a hardened state and causing it to become indigestible. Although the chicken will sometimes live six or eight weeks it will dwindle and die in spite of all that can be done for it. The yolk must remain in a liquid form until it has been entirely used to build up the system of the chick. It matters not how much food has been fed, the yolk will be used if not rendered indigestible before being absorbed.

The first food should be bread crumbs slightly moistened with sweet milk. A very little at a time should be sprinkled

around several times during the day where the chicks run, or about every two hours for the best results. The bread used should be thoroughly baked and dried so that it will roll fine. Hard boiled eggs rolled in the dry crumbs will add variety to the ration and help to give the chicks a good start in life. Dry oat meal or oat flakes should be given as soon as the chicks will eat them, and should be fed once each day during the first three weeks. Both skim milk and water should be placed before them as soon as they will drink. While it is possible to raise chickens the first week without giving them anything to drink, they do better when given both milk and water. After the first day they should be given a very little "baby chick food" twice daily, and the amount should be increased each day until they are given all they can eat twice daily for the first three weeks, and longer if it can be afforded. Dry, coarse wheat bran should be placed before them the first day in little boxes about one inch deep and kept before them constantly at all times. When they are educated from the first to eat bran it is astonishing the amount they will consume. If they are out of the bran for half a day and then given a fresh supply they will leave all other food and eat the bran.

Fine gritty sand or fine gravel should be given them from the first, although fed very sparingly the first day, or until the chickens know its value. If given all they will eat at first they will sometimes eat too much, but are not so inclined to do so when fed very young. In feeding the sweet milk it is necessary to give it in a way that will prevent the chickens from getting it on themselves; for this purpose the cycle chick servers will be found very satisfactory. Raw, lean meat is very fine food when it can be obtained without costing too much, although chickens can be raised very successfully without it.

AN ENGLISH EGG TRAIN

J. L. Griffith, United States Consul, writing from London to the department of agriculture at Washington on this subject, has this to say: "A significant development is that in April of this year a missionary egg train will be dispatched through Western England and Wales, where it is stated the egg industry is at a low ebb. England last year imported from other countries eggs to the amount of \$35,210,000. This suggestion of running an egg train was started by the National Poultry Society of Great Britain. This train will be accompanied by a number of experts who will endeavor to bring the rural communities to realize the financial advantages to be derived in devoting more attention to chicken and egg production. It is not believed that England can produce enough eggs to supply the local demand, but it is thought that instead of furnishing less than 50 per cent. of that demand, as at present, it might be increased to 60 to 75 per cent. In order to encourage poultry owners to market eggs as soon as possible after they have been laid, the National Poultry Organization Society has established co-operative depots, now 20 in number, in various sections of England. The first depot was established in 1904. Cash is paid for the eggs delivered to the local depot. Village eggs have been usually sold once a week, thus coming into market less fresh than the Danish eggs, and have sold at a lower price. Where the co-operative depots are established, the eggs are graded promptly and are stamped and graded and forwarded without delay to large towns and cities. The number of these depots in the immediate future will doubtless be greatly multiplied. The enormous number of 1,500,000 eggs were sold at one depot in 1909. The farmers in this locality, and this is true generally throughout England, received about 25 per cent., or 6 cents in every 24 cents, more for their eggs than had been previously been paid by local buyers."

Farm and Field

Continued from Page 14
their production. While some have been found to be superior in every respect, others, on the contrary, are deteriorated form. It is here that the art of the plant

breeder is fully taxed to discriminate and propagate only these forms and types which most nearly meet the purpose he has in view.

Weaklings Weeded Out

In conducting this work about 100 of the best plants are selected from each cross, the seed of each is sown separately and a distinctive number given to it, the origin being carefully noted in special ledgers. A most important line of work is now to be taken up, that of weeding out, or selection. This is carried on through successive seasons, until the numbers are reduced to about three plants per 100, and it often happens that the whole of the plants produced from a given cross are discarded.

In all of their breeding work the ground is tilled and handled in such a way as to have it as nearly as possible like that of the farms throughout the country. No commercial fertilizers are used. When deemed necessary farmyard manure is applied in small quantities. These precautions are taken for a purpose.

HARRIS McFAYDEN.

Winnipeg.

DOES NOT SUMMER FALLOW

I haven't summer fallowed in the last eight years, as our land is too new and if summerfallowed grows too much straw and not enough grain, also the grain takes longer to ripen. We are troubled some years more than others with smut and some kinds of wheat are worse than others. I dip the grain in bluestone solution, which has proved most satisfactory as a smut eradicator.

I haul all the manure out in the winter and spread it at the time. On land that I intend sowing barley if the stubble is long I burn it in the spring so that it will not bother in plowing. One sees a good crop as the result of manure.

If possible I keep enough seed of my own raising, and clean it carefully with the fanning mill. Then I bluestone the wheat, but seldom pickle the oats or barley, as up to the present the crops of barley and oats are comparatively free from smut in this district.

ERNEST J. TAYLOR.

Roblin, Man.

WILD OATS

Editor GUIDE:—Your last issue of THE GUIDE contains an article under the heading, "Wild Oats will not Grow in the Fall." Not long ago I was told by a man of authority that wild oats would not sprout the same year they shed. Wishing to prove his statement I took the time this fall to plant green wild oats picked from a head, in a flower pot, also in the field. Lot No. 1 germinated 100 per cent. Lot No. 2 in field germinated 70 per cent. I also skimmed (very shallow) 30 acres early this fall during a wet spell in harvest, and any quantity of wild oats grew 2 inches and more above the surface, which I knew shelled this year. In other ways and conditions I sprouted them, and have proved to my own satisfaction, that the general theory which is prevalent, re wild oats not germinating in the fall, is utter fallacy.

READER.

Gentle Sarcasm

"Here's a threepenny piece," said a thrifty housewife to a tramp at her door. "Now, what are you going to do with it?" "Well, mum," replied the hungry man, "if I buy a touring car, I shan't have enough left to pay my chauffeur; if I purchase a steam yacht, there won't be enough left to defray the cost of manning her; so I guess, mum, I'll get a schooner and handle it myself."

There is a German dairyman and farmer whose place is not far from Philadelphia, who greatly plumes himself upon the absolute superiority of his products above all others in the vicinity. On one occasion he personally applied to a Germantown housekeeper for a transfer of her custom to himself:

"I hears dot you haf a lot of drouble with dot dairyman of yours," he said. "Yust you gif me your gustom and dere vill be no drouble!"

"Are your eggs always fresh?" asked the woman.

"Fresh!" repeated the German, in an indignant tone. "Let me dell you, madam, dot my hens nefer, nefer lay anything but fresh eggs!"

Mrs. Henpeck—"You're kinder to dumb animals than you are to me!"

Henpeck—"Well, you try being dumb, and you'll see how kind I'll be to you!"

METALLIC CEILINGS

are everything that plaster, wood and wall paper are not. Metallic Ceilings are fireproof, absolutely. Metallic Ceilings don't crack or crumble—don't get damp or mouldy—don't need repairs. Metallic Ceilings are far-and-away the most economical building material you can put in a house. You don't believe it? We can prove it. Write us for the facts.

The Metallic Roofing Co.

Limited

MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

(50)

Western Canada Factory:

797 Notre Dame Ave. Winnipeg

REMY
RHODE ISLAND REDS.
ROSE COMB OR SINGLE COMB
THE BEST FOR THE WEST
THE FARMER'S FRIEND -
THE FANCIER'S DELIGHT!
-EGGS & STOCK IN SEASON-
GET FREE DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR
G.W. DEWELL, ABERNETHY,
SASKATCHEWAN

THE
H.B.K.
BRAND
Patent
Ripless Gloves
are Guaranteed
NOT TO RIP
Your Dealer Sells Them

THE FISH BRAND SLICKER
is
famous for its sureness
of doing its day's work
and that day's work is
to keep you dry and
comfortable when it
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SOLD EVERYWHERE
BE SURE THE GARMENT YOU BUY
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FISH
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FISH BRAND
TOWER CANADIAN CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA.

**Butter, Eggs, Fowl
WANTED**
We are prepared to pay the high-
est prices for first class Poultry and
fresh Butter and Eggs.
GEO. NIXON & SON
Successors to J. N. Campbell
608 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

Live Stock

MANITOBA CATTLE WIN AT CHICAGO

At the international live stock show J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, Man., won second in the aged bull class, third for bull calf, second in aged cow class, and third in the class for two-year-old heifers.

The Aberdeen-Angus cattle rings were the centre of attraction especially to the Canadian contingent, and excitement ran high among all the breeders of the blacks. The competition was the keenest that has ever been witnessed in the ranks of any breed at Chicago. Aged bulls were the first class, and twelve sires responded to the call of the ringmaster, and a wonderfully fine, even procession they made. The judge had difficulty in making up his mind, but finally gave first to Oakville Quiet Lad, owned by O. V. Batties of Maquoketa, Iowa, and second to Leroy, 8rd of Meadow Brook. The McGregor bull won first prize in the two-year-old class at Chicago in 1908, since which time he was not shown at Chicago until this year. This bull has a wonderful chain of breeding, was sired by Lucy's Prince, who won three championships at the international three years in succession, a record unequalled by any bull of any breed.

Senior Bull Calves

In the class for senior bull calves there were no less than 16 in the ring. Pride Lad of Homer took his stand near the lower end of the string and excitement waxed high, as he was moved up place after place until he finally got third standing. This calf was not only owned but bred by J. D. McGregor on his own farm at Brandon, Man. The quality of the class was such that to even get a look at the money was an honor and to get third standing with a bull of his own breeding was a matter for congratulation, which Mr. McGregor received on all hands. This young bull has been sold to Mr. Hume, of Souris, Manitoba, who is founding an Angus herd.

The class for junior bull calves was almost as strong as the one for the seniors, but in this there was no entry from the McGregor herd.

When the class for aged cows was called, fourteen entered the ring. Colonel Judy and S. E. Lantz unhesitatingly pronounced them the best class of cows of that breed that had ever been shown at Chicago. After lengthy deliberation, the judge placed Barbara McHenry, owned by W. A. McHenry, of Dennison, Iowa, first, giving second to Violet 3rd, of Congosh, the McGregor cow, champion of England, Scotland, and Canada.

In heifers, two years and under three, the McGregor heifer "Our Pretty Rose" got third place in an exceedingly strong class.

In the class of junior yearlings heifer Edith Erica, owned by McGregor of Brandon, was placed first in a class of over 30, all of them fine specimens of the breed.

In the class for junior heifers Glen-carnock Isla was fourth in a class of 26. First in this class went to Blackbird McHenry, of the famous McHenry herd from Denison, Iowa.

Olla Batties, of Magnokela, Iowa, won the championship for best aged bull and also for bull of any age, while McHenry got the senior and junior championship for females.

McGregor Herd Third

In herds Batties was first, McHenry second, and McGregor third. The quality of the Manitoba herd was such as to draw favorable comment from breeders of Angus cattle from all over the States, while in the big central barn, where they had their quarters, there was a continuous string of visitors and the herdsman was kept busy answering questions. It is one of the best advertisements Manitoba has ever had.

Olla V. Batties will consider coming to Winnipeg to compete at the fair next summer.

LIVE STOCK MEETINGS

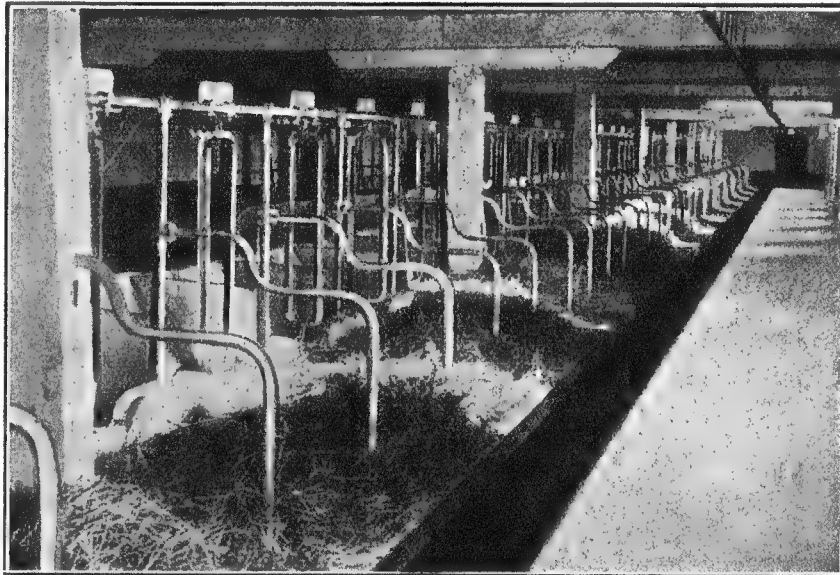
The annual meetings of the live stock associations of Manitoba have been definitely decided upon as Monday and Tuesday, January 23rd and 24th, next, at Brandon being the dates. This is the same week as a meeting of the Grain

Growers' Association, and the two of them should certainly prove a drawing card for the farmers of the Prairie Provinces, as the stock meetings will be held previous to the Grain Growers' meetings, starting Monday evening. The program committee of the associations meet in Winnipeg at an early date, to draw up what should prove one of the best programs ever presented to the farmers of Manitoba.

During the progress of the winter fair the members of the executive have felt that there was so much else taking place as to detract a great deal from the interest in these annual meetings, and are holding them previous to the winter fair in the hope that much better discussions can take place, and more benefit be derived by the stockmen than at a time when their attention is taken up with other matters.

VICTORY FOR IOWA STATE COLLEGE

Iowa state college carried off the premier honors with Shamrock II, king of the eleventh International Live Stock show. This little grade calf that won the premier crown, for which hundreds of the choicest animals of the show struggled, is an Angus grade, and was dropped Jan. 8, 1910. His sire was Black Woodlawn, a



Stalls of an up-to-date dairy barn, showing one of the many uses concrete can be put to

pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus. His dam was a grade.

This is the third time in the history of the International that Iowa state college has carried off the highest honors in the feeder's art. Back in 1902 Shamrock won the big prize, and it is like having the crown in the family to call the calf that won this year's chief honor Shamrock II.

Shamrock II Was a Gift

There is an interesting bit of history connected with the purchase of the calf that beat the world. When Professor W. J. Kennedy went down to the farm of J. P. Donohue last spring to buy a yearling to fit for this show, he was about to leave because the price Mr. Donohue asked for the yearling was considered a trifle too high by the professor. Mr. Donohue then offered to throw in any two grade calves that he might pick if he bought the yearling, and the Ames expert picked the calf that was given the big prize.

The calf was taken to the college farm, where he received no particular attention, not being considered extra among the great steers that they were fitting this season. He improved rapidly, and Professor Kennedy says he never lost confidence in him. He had one nurse cow until Sept. 1, when he was given two, and has taken the milk of both since that time.

Fed Practical Ration

The menu of the new king follows: Four parts corn, three parts oats, one part oilmeal, plenty of good pasture and the milk of two nurse cows.

John Brown was the feeder who fitted the bunch of fifteen that the college brought to the show. The herdsman's

medal that will be given Mr. Brown as the feeder of the grand champion is well earned and was won by no fluke. Of the fifteen steers that came to the show none of them were out of the money in the classes in which they showed, and as they were in the stiffest competition ever encountered at a show here the feeder may be branded as a master of the art.

The day following the judging, the fat bunch of youngsters were sold by auction. First the champion steer Shamrock 2nd was led on. Before him walked a student from Ames bearing a banner setting forth the wins of the steer, his weight and age. Bidding was brisk, and the steer was knocked down to Morgan, a butcher doing a fancy trade in Chicago, at the tidy sum of 60c. per pound. Next the 20 head of black beauty babies comprising the grand champion car lot were driven in. They were a picture and the crowd was eloquent over them. They were sold to the Pittsburg Supply company for 13½c. a pound.

THE BROOD SOW IN WINTER

Farmers make frequent complaints of the bad luck with their brood sows in the spring, of small litters and delicate. One should not expect good luck unless he makes a careful selection of his brood sows before winter sets in. He should study the older ones in the light of their past records—as prolific, as careful, as good sucklers, in short, as good mothers—and reject any that do not come up to his standard. He should keep in mind the history of the

good amount of flesh they may not be able to rear their young.

Even all these precautions will not always obviate bad luck. Much will depend on the weather; and you must not expect the best results if the pigs come in coldish weather, especially if they have damp and poorly ventilated quarters. As to the best time, if you are prepared to take care of them and will do so, February and March are the best months. If you cannot or will not do this, better have them come later, although we are likely to have bad weather any time up to the first of May.

U. S. IMPORTATION REGULATIONS

In order to enforce more thoroughly the provisions of the tariff law, instructing the secretary of agriculture to "determine and certify to the secretary of the treasury what are recognized breeds and purebred animals," as a basis on which customs officers may determine what animals may be passed through the customs free of duty for breeding purposes, the secretary of agriculture has revised the regulations on the subject.

"In order to be entered free of duty, all animals imported into the United States by citizens of the United States for breeding purposes on and after January 1, 1911, must be accompanied by certificates of the bureau of animal industry that the animals are purebred of a recognized breed and duly registered in the foreign book of record established for that breed.

"The new regulations will be published within a few days, and this statement is being distributed to give importers of breeding animals and others concerned ample notice of the matter. These regulations do not modify or change in any respect the regulations now existing relative to quarantine restrictions on account of contagious disease. Persons intending to import animals for breeding purposes after January 1, from any foreign country where quarantine regulations of this department permit such importation, should apply to the bureau of animal industry for application for official certificates. The use of these blanks is necessary to enable the department to have full information concerning each importation.

"The new regulations supersede B.A.I. Order 136 and its amendments and have been drawn with the greatest care. The breeds certified are the same as under B. A. I. Order 136 with a few exceptions. Animals registered in the Canadian National Records will be certified for several breeds, where the provisions of those records are in harmony with the rules of the American books and the policy of this department. The list of certified British breeds remains practically intact. On the continent of Europe Percheron, French Draft, and Belgian Draft Horses, Friesian, Netherland, and North Holland cattle, and Swiss and Belgian dogs are certified.

"All American books of record are omitted on the ground that the law under which these books have been certified in the past does not give the department authority to certify studbooks and similar publications in the United States.

"Under the new regulations each foreign pedigree certificate will be carefully examined in the bureau of animal industry and the animal itself will be inspected to determine whether it is the identical animal described in the pedigree certificate."

Inspection by Government

The above advance notice of an order by the bureau of animal husbandry means that the government will do in the future what it should have done in the past—namely, inspect all purebred animals at port of entry, and determine what shall be passed as suitable for breeding purposes. The burden of looking after this work, has in past years, been delegated to the various American record organizations. This has necessitated considerable trouble and extra expense, which should have been born by the government. Attorney H. M. Eicher, counsel for the Percheron Society of America, called attention to the government solicitors to this last June, and the present order of admission on the part of the department of agriculture that they have for several years, been proceeding without authority of law.

The American breeders have built up powerful record associations to preserve the records of pure-bred stock, and to promote the interests of the breed, and this will be done more efficiently in the future than in the past.—Chicago Live Stock World.

The Dairy

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY

The by-products of the dairy are skimmed milk, buttermilk and whey, and a variety of products that may be manufactured from them. The utilization of these by-products to the best advantage is an important part of the economy of dairy manufacture.

By far the larger part of the dairy by-products must of necessity be utilized as food for animals, either because of the cost of transportation or for lack of facility in marketing many of the rather perishable products that can be made from them. All of these products make a valuable food for animals. Whey is less valuable than skimmed milk or buttermilk, because it has lost the greater part of its casein as well as fat, but it still is of sufficient value to render its utilization of importance. When economically fed to young pigs and calves, skimmed milk and buttermilk may be made to return about fifteen cents per hundred weight, and whey about one-third less. These products are of value as food in proportion as the milk sugar has not been changed to lactic acid. They may be fed in unlimited quantities without ill results upon the health of the animals, except that occasionally when the milk is very sour or when fermentations other than lactic have set in, derangements of the digestive organs, diarrhoea, etc., sometimes occur. It is therefore, advisable that all of these products should be fed in as fresh a condition as possible, and it has been found in many instances that the custom of sterilizing or partly sterilizing the skimmed milk or whey at the factory by injecting a jet of steam into it until the whole is heated up to about 180 degrees Fah., is practical and is followed by beneficial results.

Dutch Cheese, Cottage Cheese, Pot Cheese

A toothsome and nutritious article of food is made from sour milk, skimmed milk or buttermilk by allowing the casein to coagulate by the action of lactic acid already formed, and then expelling the water by the aid of heat. A considerable number of products locally distinct, and differing in the degree of dryness of the casein, are made in this way, the general process of manufacturing being to take soured buttermilk or skimmed milk which has coagulated, heating gently to from 85 to 125 degrees Fah., according to circumstances, draining off the whey through a cloth strainer, and then reducing the texture to the resulting curd by kneading with the hands or a pestle; salt is added and the product is improved by the addition of a small amount of cream or butter, and occasionally by the use of some of the more common spices, as nutmeg, caraway, etc. It is commonly made only for domestic consumption, but in most cities and villages, especially during the summer months, there is a considerable demand for fresh cheese of this sort. It is sold and eaten in fresh state, but it may be subjected to certain curing processes, which quite materially change its character, and which vary widely in different localities.

SELECTION FOR PASTEURIZATION

In selecting milk for pasteurization, dissolve any convenient number of Farrington alkaline tablets in an equal number ounces of water. Provide any convenient small measure, and to one measure of milk add two measures of the prepared tablet solution. If the milk remains uncolored, it contains more than .2 of 1 per cent. of acid, and is too sour to be safely used. If it is colored pink, it contains less than .2 of 1 per cent. of acid, and may safely be used for pasteurizing or sterilizing. Or, the tablet solution will be of very nearly the same strength, and may be used in the same way, if three tablets are dissolved in 90 c. c. of water.

TO PREPARE ARTIFICIAL "STARTER"

Sterilize ten pounds of fresh, sweet skimmed or whole milk at 180°F. cool to 90°F., and add sufficient dry lactic

ferment to secure coagulation in twenty-four hours. When coagulated add this to the extent of 10 per cent. to enough sterilized whole or skimmed milk to make sufficient "starter" for one day's use. Reserve each day enough of this "starter" to prepare the "starter" for the next day, and use the remainder for ripening the milk or cream, using for this from 2 to 5 per cent, according to circumstances. Keep the "starter" as nearly as possible at a uniform temperature of 80°F. The utmost care must be taken that no germs from outside gain access to the "starter" in any way or at any time. If this is not done, the "starter" will rapidly deteriorate or become foul; but with care in sterilizing the milk and utensils it is not difficult to propagate a "starter" in this way continuously for months without having it contaminated with germs of undesirable fermentations.

DOMINION WATERWAYS PROJECT

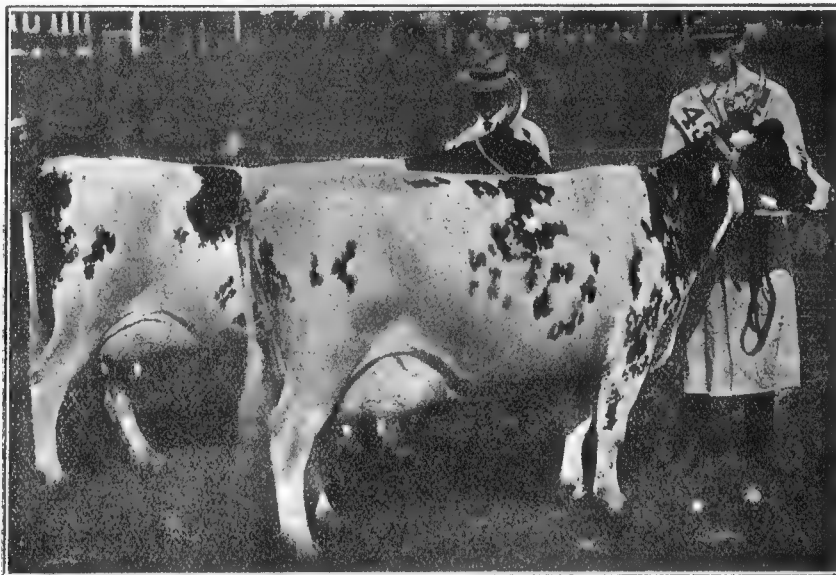
The deepening of the Saskatchewan River and the opening up of a navigable waterway extending half way across the continent is a project which has been receiving the consideration of the engineers of the Dominion government, and during the past year surveys have been carried out and approximate estimates of the cost have been made. The surveyors have reported that the project is a feasible one, and it is now up to the Western members of parliament to secure an appropriation and have the work done. The deputy minister of public works in a report just issued says in part:

It needs only a glance at the map of

Saskatchewan River above The Pas was continued. A reconnaissance survey was made of the river between The Pas and Edmonton, a distance of 752 miles. The greater part of the work of improvement will be required at La Colle Falls, some twenty-three miles below Prince Albert; the work extending twelve miles below to The Forks, where the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan meet. This stretch of the river is very crooked and narrow and contains no less than fifteen rapids; it is the most difficult and dangerous part of the North Saskatchewan to navigate. A detailed survey was necessary to secure the data required in connection with the improvements to be made in that part of the river, and for the project of power development for industrial purposes. Other portions of the river requiring improvement will be Cadotte rapids, Nipawin rapids and Tobin rapids. The season's work will consist of the completion of the level's of 530 miles of the river and the making of special local surveys to ascertain what wing dams or other structures will be necessary to procure a navigable channel.

The Saskatchewan River is an alluvial stream of rapid flow and is obstructed by shifting sand bars; the latter presenting the greatest impediment to navigation. Above Cedar Lake the river seems to be adapted for only shallow draught navigation of from 4 to 5 feet. This, however, would be sufficient for vessels of the stern wheel type and it is thought that the cost of securing navigation for such craft will not be very great. An important link in this chain of water communication has already been secured by the construction of the St. Andrews lock and dam, situated on the Red River between the city of Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg, which affords uninterrupted navigation for vessels with a maximum draught of nine feet between Winnipeg and points on Lake Winnipeg. The successful completion of this work has resulted in a

PRIZE WINNING BOVINE ARISTOCRACY AT THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW, CHICAGO



First and second prize Ayrshire cows, the one in the foreground being the grand champion. The other cow is Oldhall Ladysmith 4th. Fanciers of the great Scottish breed, the Ayrshires, have before them something well worthy of study

Western Canada to realize what inestimable advantages may be anticipated from the improvement of the natural water route to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains. It may be said to parallel the routes of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways thus affording a competitive water route, which is the only real regulator of freight rates. In the fall of 1903, a preliminary investigation was made of the Saskatchewan River between Lake Winnipeg and the Pas, a stretch of 146 miles, the most difficult portion to be improved. In the last twenty-three miles, the fall is 101 feet, to improve which will necessitate the construction of two dams and five locks, giving a 9-foot draught at low water as far as the end of Cedar Lake which would be the head of deep-water navigation and the point of transfer. An approximate estimate of the cost of these improvements has been placed at about \$3,000,000. At one of the proposed dams a water power of some 80,000 horse-power will be created which would be of immense importance in the establishment of local industries or the possible milling of wheat and grinding of pulp on the line of the Hudson Bay Railway. This summer the investigation of the

revival of interest in the development of the resources of Lake Winnipeg which, it may be observed in passing, has an area of some 9,500 square miles, which is considerably larger than Lake Ontario.

With the development of navigation on the Saskatchewan, Canada would stand unique among the countries of the world in the matter of water transportation; 30 foot navigation (soon to be 35) from the sea to Montreal, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles; 14-foot from Montreal to Fort William, somewhat over 1,200 miles; 9-foot navigation from Winnipeg to the head of Cedar Lake, and from there to the Rocky Mountains, from 4 to 5-foot navigation, over a distance of 1,100 miles,

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Highest Awards at Centennial, Paris,
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a total of approximately 3,300 miles of actual inland waterway, traversing the greater part of the northern half of this continent, the only break in the chain being the 400-mile stretch from Fort William to Winnipeg.

An investigation was also made to determine the possibility of establishing navigation on the Nelson River between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson Bay. The report shows that although perfectly feasible, it would be an undertaking of considerable magnitude; in fact, another Georgian Bay canal project, for, whereas the Georgian Bay canal is 440 miles long, with a fall of 758 feet, the Nelson River channel would be 430 miles long with a fall of 700 feet.

DOMINION FORESTRY CONVENTION

In view of the great and increasing importance of conservation in Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has issued a call to a Dominion Forestry convention, to be held under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry association in the city of Quebec during the last week in January, 1911. Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, has heartily endorsed the proposition, and the minister of lands and forests, Hon. Jules Allard, is in communication with Hon. Senator Edwards, president of the Canadian Forestry association, regarding the details. The convention will be one of the most important ever held in Canada. Hon. Clifford Sifton, chairman of the commission of conservation, has from the first warmly supported it, and it has been arranged that the commission will hold its annual meeting in the city of Quebec during the same week.

The legislative and administrative branches of the Dominion and the provinces—especially those dealing with forests and agriculture—the lumbermen, bankers, merchants and manufacturers; the marine interests, the educationists, miners and engineers; the railways and the representatives of farmers' societies, and the game protective associations are all being consulted, so that all interests will be represented and a full and practical discussion had of those conservation problems that are so vital to Canada, and upon which so much of its prosperity depends.

Alexander Daniel McLean, son of John McLean, of Kenton, Man., died on November 5 at Kinsmore, Man., at the age of 35 years. The deceased was a popular young man and was a member of the Grain Growers' Association, a shareholder in the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and a subscriber to The Guide.

The Holiday Trade

Demands the Best of

Butter, Eggs and
Turkeys

Make your shipments at once and
get the cash in time for Christmas

Our prices are therefore high

DOMINION PRODUCE CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

Conducted by Margaret

Head Office:—GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Telephone—Sherbrooke 870

OBJECTS

To feed and clothe some hungry child.
To gratify the wish of some invalid.
To maintain the Girls' Home, 274 Hargrave Street.
To give a day of joy at the Toy Mission.

MOTTO

LITTLE KINDNESSES

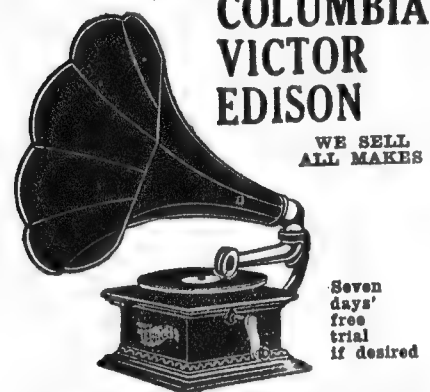
If you are toiling up a weary hill
Bearing a load beyond strength to bear
Straining each nerve untiringly, and still
Stumbling and losing foothold here and there
And each one passing by would do so much
As give one upward lift and go their way,
Would not the slight but oft repeated touch
Of help and kindness lighten all the day?

All the Sunshine does not come out of the sky; the best kind comes out of the heart.—Selected.

WHAT MAKES A WOMAN

"Not costly dress nor queenly air;
Not jewelled hand, complexion fair;
Not graceful form nor lofty tread,
Nor paint, nor curls, nor splendid head;
Not all the stores of fashion's mart,
Nor yet the blandishments of art;
Not one, nor all of these combined
Can make one woman true, refined.

A THEATRE AT HOME



In beautiful modern cabinet with largest sound box, latest aluminum scientific tone arm and revolving horn, exactly as shown. No crane, stand or rubber tubing required. So simple, no attachments. Plays all makes and sizes of disc records. The disc style reigns supreme.

\$35 ONLY freight paid, including 16 large selections (8 double discs) of your own choice.
Pay \$6.50 down and
\$4.00 Monthly

Easy payments from \$2.50 monthly. No C.O.D. Return if not as represented, and money refunded. Satisfaction guaranteed. A straight business offer; no mysterious philanthropic ad.

Here are some of our specials:
Columbia 10-inch Double Discs (2 different selections), 85c, new velvet finish, fit any machine, last for ever. All languages. Hear George Lashwood, funnier than Lauder. Imported English records now ready.
Gold Moulded Cylinder Records, Edison Bell and Columbia, new, 25c, were 40c.
Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records, 45c, beautiful tone, cannot break, fit any machine. Mailing charge 4c each only.
Four Minute Indestructible Records, 65c.
Four Minute Cylinder Wax Records, 60c.
Edison Gem Phonograph and 12 selections, \$19.50. Brand new.
Edison Fireside, with 6 genuine gold moulded two-minute and 6 four-minute records, \$35.10.
Victor Disc Gramophone, with 16 large selections, \$26.40 and upwards. Second hand machines at bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade; 40 styles of talking machines; 80,000 records; 40 styles of pianos.

Our Piano Specials \$290.00 and \$350.00
Three full payments arranged.

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Biggest Piano and Phonograph house in Canada. Wholesale and retail.
All makes of Phonographs for sale.
Write for interesting Graphophone History and Free Booklet, No. 21.

'Tis not the casket that we prize,
But that which in the casket lies.
These outward charms that please the sight
Are naught unless the heart be right.

She, to fulfil her destined end,
Must with her beauty goodness blend;
Must make it her incessant care
To deck herself with jewels rare;
Of priceless gems must be possessed,
In robes of richest beauty dressed.

Yet these must clothe the inward mind,
In purity the most refined.
She, who doth all these goods combine
Can man's rough nature well refine;
Hath all she needs in this frail life
To fit for mother, sister, wife.

Contentment dwells within her mind,
And peace doth there a lodgment find.
He who possesses such a friend
Should cherish well till death doth end.
Woman, in fine, the mate should be
To sail with man o'er life's rough sea;
And when the stormy cruise is o'er,
Attend him to fair Canaan's shore."

WEDNESDAY A Good Resolve

I will start anew this morning with a higher, fairer creed;
I will cease to stand complaining of my ruthless neighbor's greed;
I will cease to sit repining while my duty's call is clear;
I will waste no moment whining, and my heart shall know no fear.
I will look sometimes about me for the things that merit praise;
I will search for hidden beauties that elude the grumbler's gaze;
I will try to find contentment in the paths that I must tread;
I will cease to have resentment when another moves ahead.
I will not be swayed by envy when my rival's strength is shown;
I will not deny his merit, but I'll strive to prove my own.

PROVIDENCE

Confide ye aye in Providence, for Providence is kind,
And bear ye a' life's changes wi' a calm and tranquil mind;
Though pressed and hemmed on every side, hae faith and ye'll win through,
For ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew.

Gin reft frae friends or crost in love, as whiles nae doubt ye've been,
Grief lies deep hidden in your heart, or tears flow frae your een,
Believe it for the best and trow there's good in store for you,
For ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew.

In lang, lang days o' simmer, when the clear and cloudless sky
Refuses a wee drap o' rain to nature parched and dry,
The genial night, wi' balmy breath, gars verdure spring anew,
And ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew.

Sae, lest 'mid fortune's sunshine we should feel owre proud and hie,
And in our pride forget to wipe the tear frae poor-tith's e'e,
Some dark clouds of sorrow come, we ken na whence or hoo,
But ilka blade o' grass keeps its ain drap o' dew.

JAMES BALLANTYNE.

TOY MISSION FUND

Miss Blanch Salmon\$.01
Miss Agnes Crandell and sister 2.00
Jack and Donald Welsh25
Mrs. McMillan 1.80
\$4.06

MARGARET'S SPECIAL MESSAGE

I am glad to welcome a number of new members to our Guild. For the information of those who wish to learn more of our work I cannot see any better way of helping than by organizing work parties for the manufacture of the warm garments destined to bring comfort to the ill clad boys and girls at Christmas time. It is advisable that a square piece of tape or

cotton be sewn on the inner side of each garment sent in so as to be ready for the Sunshine Guild stamp.

EMERGENCY FUND

Amount previously acknowledged ..17.50
A friend 1.00
\$18.50

GIFTS TO SUNSHINE HOME

Two mattresses and two cots, Banfield & Co.

WHO'LL ASSIST?

Toys, dolls, dressed or undressed, good warm garments suitable for children from 5 to 12 years of age, home made candies, books, picture post cards, scraps, mitts, stockings, boots.

Who'll take collecting cards or mite boxes? Margaret desires to have many thousands of toys in time for the Christmas distribution and for the Toy Mission. The date for returning cards has been fixed for December 20th. Our members and readers have not therefore, too much time in which to send in their contributions. Now, dear Sunbeams, where are your applications? To my readers and friends, old and new, young and old, I appeal to make the coming Christmas the jolliest ever known.

I want to place hundreds of boxes if possible. Remember it is you, dear reader, who can make it possible to give a day of joy to 2,000 or even 5,000 children. Margaret can do so little but with the hearty co-operation of my dear warm-hearted Sunbeams and my Sunshiners this surely can be the biggest and best Toy Mission ever held in any town.

MARGARET.

ON THE WAY TO GRANDMOTHER'S

Rita was starting for her grandmother's when Nora called from the kitchen and asked her to mail a letter, adding:

"It's upstairs on my bureau; I'll get it."

"Please let me, you are so warm from ironing," Rita replied, and up the steps she ran, returning in a moment with the letter.

Half way down the block, Rita saw Baby Moore seated in his high-chair on the porch, and fretting because he had dropped his rattle.

"Poor little dear, I'll get it for him," Rita said to herself. It took only a minute to turn out of her way, and when she reached the walk again, there was old Mrs. Kessler coming along, her arms laden with packages.

"Let me carry some," Rita begged, holding out her arms. "Isn't it nice I'm going your way?"

"Indeed it is," Mrs. Kessler smiled gratefully. "There, now, that lightens my load. You're sure you can carry 'em?"

Rita nodded, and the two went along together.

When Rita entered her grandfather's garden, he looked up from the lettuce bed he was weeding, and said:

"Good morning, Sunshine."

Rita laughed at the pretty name, and ran indoors to find her grandmother, who said: "Good-morning, Sunbeam." At this Rita laughed more merrily. Such pretty names! she thought. Grandfather and grandmother must have known they were just suited to a loving-hearted little girl.

MY CHRISTMAS CAT

My pussy is dressed in soft gray fur;
Just put down your head and hear her purr.

Her sharp little claws
Are concealed in her paws.

She was given to me by old Santa Claus.
It is so, I am sure! Last Christmas night
The door swung wide when I know 'twas tight.

And she walked right through
With a purr and a mew
That said: "I have come to live with you!"

—Written for Dew Drops by Mary Lawrence Cleaves.

AN OLD FRIEND

Dear Margaret,—It is such a long time since I wrote last that I am sure you must have forgotten me, but I have been so busy that I had not time to write until the busy harvest time was over. We had a good harvest this time for which we feel thankful.

Two years ago we lost all our crop both 1907 and 1908. Last year and this have been splendid. I wish I could help your society, but we have had hard times, but I hope they will soon be over. We always try to keep bright and hopeful, and mother reminds me that I belong to the Sunshine Guild if I feel discouraged, and I must scatter sunshine. I am going to school every day now and am in grade six. We have a very nice teacher; her name is Miss Spiera. I thank you very much for publishing my poem. Now I must close. JENNIE DANIEL.

Wapella, Sask.

Your bright letters are always an encouragement to me, and I hope you will have a very bright time this fall. Yes, the first duty of a Sunshine child is to be bright at home for the dear mother, and you know, dear, everything might be so much worse. I hope you will show the Sunshine Guild page to your kind teacher and try to form a branch of Sunshine.

MARGARET.

BOTH NEW MEMBERS

Dear Margaret,—By some mistake I have received two buttons and two cards. Would it be the same if I would give one to my brother George? He would like to be a member. He is inclosing five cents for it. Thanking you very much for them, we think they are very nice. I am thirteen years old and live on a farm about three miles from Durban town.

I am going to send some more Sunday school papers. Wishing your guild every success.

FRANCES GOLDSMITH.

Pretoria, Man.
Yes I would be glad to have your brother as a member of our guild. Write again. Thanks for papers.

MARGARET.

A NEW MEMBER

Dear Margaret,—Please send me full directions in regard to organizing a society. Also shipping goods. Have started to raise a subscription and am anxious to help you in your good work. When is your sale of goods?

MABEL TODD.

Workman, Sask.

It is very good of you to try to help on the Sunshine work. To form a branch you must call a meeting. Select president, secretary and treasurer. And then arrange what particular part of the work you wish to help. You can give a little party or arrange a concert to start your fund. The Emergency Fund is to help the sick and needy. The Girls' Home Fund to help to maintain our girls' home and equip it properly, also the club room. The Toy Mission is to give one day of joy to as many needy children as our funds will allow. The associate membership fee is to pay the expenses of printing, postage, etc., which are very heavy indeed, especially at Christmas. Picture books, postcard books (small) are needed. If you can make little garments for children from 5 to 12 years we are always in need of these. I am sending subscription cards and will send you Sunshine Bulletin, and also the Sunshine prayer and song. Wishing you every success in your splendid work.

MARGARET.

WILL SEND REGULARLY

Dear Margaret,—I am sending some Sunday School reading to your club, wishing you every success. I intend sending some every month, as I see by the page in The Guide that they are always welcome. I very much enjoy reading the Sunshine page when the paper comes. I will close by wishing you success.

A FRIEND.

Lampman, Sask.

Many thanks for papers and good wishes. It is a great joy to me to hear that my readers enjoy my page. I would be glad to have any good books you are done with for the Girls' Home.

MARGARET.

A GREAT HELP

Dear Margaret,—Enclosed you will find one dollar a kind neighbor contributed to help along your good work. Wishing you every success with your good work.

A FRIEND.

Ingletton.

You are always so good in helping the Sunshine work. I am sending card of membership and button. You will remember Master McMillan, the poor boy who was crippled and whose letter you all read last year. He was so much better this week that he was brought to the Sunshine Rally on Saturday, but the dear little chappie needs a lot of care and help.

MARGARET.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

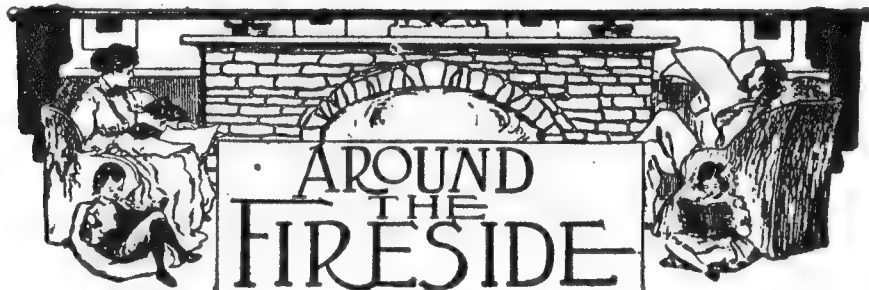
Name

Age

Address

Badges, S.G. 50 cents.

Pendants, S.G. (gents) 50 cents.



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Doctors in the Public School

Readin', 'ritin', 'rithmetic and "the rod" were the great features of school life a couple of decades ago and still in isolated districts they prevail to a large extent. Later the more genteel remedies of "staying in after four"—"missing all recesses for three weeks"—"doing the work over ten, twenty or fifty times"—"standing on the floor for an hour or two," etc., according to the caprice of the presiding genius were substituted for the drastic "rod." That the physical injury resulting from the rod was greater than those resulting from the other forms of punishment is improbable, as in cases where no bones or muscles were damaged the hurt would entirely pass away in time, even that sustained by the mental sense; whereas in the many cases where standing on the floor for an hour or two, was the punishment selected, often a grave injury was inflicted upon the child's whole nervous system through overstrain; an injury that repetitions of this form of punishment might easily make permanent. The detention form of punishment is equally hurtful. To keep a growing child sitting for hours as he must if denied recess, without changing his slouching position at his desk, and using another set of muscles, is decidedly hurtful to him, quite apart from the serious consideration of missing the fresh air and physical exercise which an outdoor recess gives him and which are so necessary to his well being. Especially is this true of the ill-ventilated classroom in the winter school term.

How far was the pupil responsible for the failures that those various punishments were intended to correct? This is a question that does not seem to have been considered. A few precocious, robust pupils in a classroom generally set the pace for the class. The duller or backward pupil must keep the pace, no matter what handicap he works under. Many a backward pupil works much harder than the forward one; indeed this is the rule in schools. But why is the pupil backward? Here is where the doctor should step in.

In many of the large cities of the continent a medical inspector is as necessary in the school as the teacher. The doctor makes his rounds of examination and reports all cases to the respective parents. In cases where the parents cannot be roused to activity and interest, the children's hospitals or some other authority comes to the child's aid.

In Winnipeg Schools

In the City of Winnipeg two doctors, a man and a woman, have charge of this work. After an official visit to twenty city schools, with an attendance of 7678 pupils it was found that only fifty per cent. or half of them measured up to the normal standard, in all respects. Ten per cent. had defective eye-sight, which causes backwardness and actual ill-health. It is not generally understood that where the eyesight is defective the general nerve supply of the body is drawn upon to furnish more than the normal allowance for the particular function of the eye and this lessens the nerve supply for the rest of the body. Defective eyesight cannot be considered as affecting merely the eye. It affects the whole body to an alarming extent, for the eye is always busy. Another seven per cent. had enlarged tonsils. Eight per cent. are anæmic (impoverished blood). Some have spinal curvature. Some have adenoids or growths in the nose, ear or throat. Some have defective breathing. Some weak heart action, and here the teacher must be particularly cautious in the exercises and punishments.

In these reports will be found the cause of so many failures among the pupils, for which treatment and not punishment is due, for what is true of the city is also true of the country school.

It is not "the rod" nor other form of punishment that the children need but medical supervision to correct the physical defects from which the children suffer. Every municipality has its health officer—a medical doctor. Why cannot he be enjoined to inspect the schools in connection with his other duties? This should be the mothers' business. You should see to it that medical examiners are appointed at once that your children may have the advice and care they are suffering for.

If necessary a band of women may wait upon the municipal council when it sits and make known your wish in the case.

The cost should not be very great—no greater indeed than a call to any outlying district. But whether the cost be great or small the only question should be, will such medical inspection be in the interest of the pupils? Will it help to brighten the school life and make learning

The amount of work was found in some cases to be one-third of the normal. Indeed, Professor Fere has proved by further investigation that all sorts of sensory stimulations, whether of sight, sound, taste, touch or smell, produce certain stimulative effects with the same depleting effect as shown by the ergograph.

SCIENTIST.

SILENCE

You could tell they were friends by their silence;
For an hour no voice had been heard.
But their souls spoke in accents the stronger,
Because of no need of a word.

When soul speaks to soul profoundest,
Then language must ever fail;
'Tis music alone can interpret?
No! Silence will best tell the tale.

EQUALITY

By Margaret Ogden Bigelow
Mated to stand together,
Proudly, and side by side,
In flesh, in mind, in spirit,
Is the bridegroom more than the bride?

Is the father more than the mother?
Never since time began,
And the tale of life-gift opened,
Was the woman less than the man.

Born to an equal glory,
Out of an old delight,
Urged by a paean mighty
Into an equal fight.

They shall go on together,
Proudly, and hand in hand.
Victors upon the hilltops,
Strong for a God's command!

Women's Institutes

The article on the above topic in "Around the Fireside" in THE GUIDE of November 10th, while very interesting, timely and instructive, contains a misstatement which you will allow me to correct. You say, "So far, in the West only one has been formed, and that one in the town of Morris, Man." This is not correct, the enclosed photo though not very distinct will give you the first meeting of the first Women's Institute in Alberta, February 3, 1909, and so far as I can learn it is the first in the West.

After sending a description of this institute and its work to THE GUIDE

tion. Recently, however, we do not get much encouragement to look for outside help; and if Alberta women, generally, wish Women's Institutes they must follow the example of the town of Morris and this country district twenty miles from a railway.

"Be up and doing, with a heart for any Fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing, learn to labor and to wait."

Wait should be spelled in large capitals, for we are told there are no funds available. The agricultural societies when asking for speakers are also told there are no funds for this purpose. Our government have had so much money to offer to outside adventurers that the women of our province, to say nothing of our farmers, cannot now get the services of even one expert speaker. Alberta is a country of wonderful resources. Its women are also full of resources. We sometimes think it may be necessary to send our women to Edmonton. Could we have made a bigger botch of affairs than has been made there? If anyone again says, "Women are incapable of voting or becoming members of parliament," ask them "Could any body of women have made a worse deal than these professionally trained members of the Rutherford government?"

To return to Lea Park Women's Institute, we had last year some forty members of whom three were men and quite a number girls under sixteen. Our topics were mostly along the line of practical housekeeping, and considerable time has been spent in social events. We have raised considerable money for outside work; not having very heavy expenses our nominal membership fee has sufficed most needs. We contributed thirteen dollars towards the delegate to Ottawa fund of the Tring U. F. A. There is still much we should do, among others, start a household science library and get our girls and older members more deeply interested in the underlying principles of domestic science. It is a very great help to have the program and speakers announced for six months or a year and the topic should be, not any old thing to have an excuse for a meeting, but of so vital and timely an interest that we feel we must be present or lose something important, something that calls for a discussion.

Unless in the very busiest seasons when we cannot get a horse, we will attend every meeting if the subjects interest us. If we do not know what the topic is nor who the speaker is, we are less apt to go excepting for the outing which is in itself important.

(MRS.) M. E. GRAHAM.
Kitscoty, Alta.

Note.—I am glad to receive this valuable report from Mrs. Graham of the work done in her institute in Lea Park, and glad too to find that it was organized before the one at Morris. In so far as the British Columbia institutes are concerned we do not generally include that province in the area of Western Grain Growers.

I am afraid only disappointment will be the portion of the institute workers in expecting to obtain high-priced speakers at the government's expense until we have a goodly number of institutes that would then, perhaps to them, justify the expenditure. You see these lordly speakers will not trouble to address small audiences.

Why could not some quite as capable private individual qualify and do this



The first meeting of the first Women's Institute in Alberta held at Lea Park, Feb. 3rd, 1909
Twenty Miles from a Railway

a pleasure and not a pain to the helpless child? In short, shall you be true to the trust given you by a kind Providence, when He sent little children to you to cheer and comfort your expanding years and to inherit your possessions and your virtues when you no longer need them?

ODORS ON THE NERVES

The French physiologist Professor Fere has been making experiments on the effect which odors, whether pleasing or disagreeable, have upon the nerves of persons subjected to them. He maintains that systematic odors in factories may produce in the end a permanent derangement of the nervous system—neurasthenia. With true scientific care he has been making use of a machine called the ergograph or power recorder. With this he has tested the effect on a given muscle in the body of such influence and thus gained an index of the energy of the whole body. His apparatus consists of a flat disc, to which the forearm of the patient is fastened, and having a leather pocket attached in which the finger is enclosed. To the finger a cord is attached playing over a pulley and to the end of the cord suspended a weight is attached. The finger of the patient is then 'et to work lifting the weight until the nervous power of the finger muscle is exhausted. Adding up the various lifts made by the finger gives the experimenter the power lost by the nerve and muscle. Using this apparatus, a patient was subjected to inhaling a specific odor to the nose and comparing the effect with that of normal inhalation. This was repeated with different odors.

and other Western papers I received communications from Manitoba women asking for further information as to forming institutes in Manitoba. I wrote to the Manitoba department of agriculture on this matter considerably over a year ago, and was informed that nothing had been done, but it was expected something would be done in this line shortly, the present series of meetings being the consequence. We are glad, however, that the women of Morris availed themselves of the presence of an Ontario Women's Institute worker, and organized without waiting for assistance from the department of agriculture.

Last winter you must surely remember the department of agriculture of British Columbia secured Miss Rose, the talented institute worker from Guelph, Ontario. She toured that province and opened institutes at, I believe, every point where meetings were held. So far I have not learned of any institute in Saskatchewan, and only this one in Alberta.

In Ontario, as you no doubt know, each district receives a grant and each branch a grant from the Ontario department of agriculture, and expert speakers are also sent once or twice a year. I have no doubt British Columbia and Manitoba will follow this precedent. In Alberta we have the co-operation of the superintendent of institutes and of the deputy minister of agriculture to a certain extent, viz.: They heartily approve of our efforts. We used to receive encouragement that led us to think that we would have speakers sent to us, and that something would be done to make the Women's Institute a provincial, not merely a local, organiza-

work for the institutes while we are growing up to the status where we may be noticed by the Western government's expensive officials.

Between the lines of Mrs. Graham's letter I seem to see thoughts flitting here and there that carry with them hints of wider purpose than mere domestic science as it is taught in government classrooms.

Keep going, Lea Park, you are on the right track and will arrive some day.

AUTUMN IN THE GARDEN

(By Henry Van Dyke).

When the frosty kiss of autumn in the dark
Makes its mark
On the flowers, and the misty morning grieves
Over fallen leaves.
Then my olden garden where the golden soil
Through the toil
Of hundred years is mellow, rich and deep,
Whispers in its sleep.

Mid the crumpled heads of marigold and phlox
Where the box
Borders with its glossy green the ancient walks,
There's a voice that talks
Of the human hopes that bloomed and withered here.

Year by Year—
Dreams of joy that brightened all the laboring hours,
Fading as the flowers.

Yet the whispered story does not deepen grief:

But relief
For the loneliness of sorrow seems to flow
From the Long-Age,
When I think of other lives that learned, like mine,
To resign,
And remember that the sadness of the Fall
Comes to all.

What regrets, what longings for the lost were theirs;
And what prayers
For the silent strength that nerves to endure
Things we cannot cure!
Pacing up and down the garden where they paced,
I have traced
All their well-worn paths of patience till I find
Comfort in my mind.

Faint and far away their ancient griefs appear:
Yet how near
Is the tender voice, the careworn, kindly face,
Of the human race:
Let us walk together in the garden, dearest heart—
Not apart!
They who know the sorrows other lives have known,
Never walk alone.

THE VALENTINES OF POLLY ANN AND JOSY

(Gina H. Fairlie)

Polly Ann and Josy watched the Smith children with envious eyes. The whole three of them were going into Millar's store to buy valentines, and not one or two amongst them either, but three or four apiece.

Polly Ann and Josy sighed. They wished they had ten cents a week each to spend like the Smith children, just on whatever they liked.

They could see the valentines through the window. They were lovely. Some had verses long and short and some had only pictures on them—dear little winged babies without any clothes on. Josy liked them best, although she could not understand why they were all shooting arrows.

"That isn't a baby—that's Cupid," explained Polly Ann from the height of her superior age.

"But who's Cupid?" demanded Josy. "Oh, he's—he's—well I just forget who he is," admitted Polly Ann,—"but I think mother told me, he goes round shooting arrows into people's hearts—specially on St. Valentine's Day—that don't care very much for each other, and after that they always do."

"Oh my!" cried Josy, clasping her hands over her own little beating heart—"I wonder if it hurts. I'm glad I never saw him—really—after all."

"Goosie!" laughed Polly Ann,—"that part's only a fairy story!—like Santa Claus and Christmas; but the rest of it's true enough; on St. Valentine's Day everybody lets other people know they love them by sending them cards."

"And we've got such lots of people to love but we haven't got any cards to send them," said Josy mournfully, with her eyes fixed on the fascinating array in Millar's window. She could see the Smith children too, turning over the contents of a big box on the counter inside. Oh dear!

"Say!" said Polly Ann suddenly—"Oh say!" But she only looked and looked at Josy with sparkling eyes—she was planning it all out.

"Oh what is it?" cried Josy excitedly. Polly Ann did think of such lovely things to do—and make out of nothing. When you only get cents once in a while, and perhaps ten cents at Christmas time, you have to learn how to do that sort of thing if you want to have any good times at all.

"Why, let's be valentines ourselves," proposed Polly Ann—"and just go round and tell people we love them 'stead of sending them cards." "Praps too"—she suggested—"we could learn some of the verses on these ones to say—that would make it seem more real."

"Oh, goody!" cried Josy. "Let's!" So they stood in front of the window and picked out some nice easy ones that would suit anybody or everybody. "I know three now," Polly Ann announced presently. "Do let's start."

"But I only know two," objected Josy. "Well never mind, we'll take turn about and that'll make five. Where'll we begin?"

"Miss O'Brian's," said Josy promptly. "She always gives us cookies whenever we go there."

"Why Josy-phine Beatrice Woods!" exclaimed Polly Ann severely. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself! We're not going round to get things—we're going to give. St-til—I s'pose—we might begin with Miss O'Brian—she hasn't anyone else to send her valentines that I know of."

"Why, bless my heart!" said Miss O'Brian, when they told her they were just two valentines come to bring her their love, "if that ain't the beatnest idea! Why, I ain't had a valentine for pretty nigh forty years; and then it wasn't two nice little real live girls. No, no—it was just a card, and a very silly card too." But as Miss O'Brian laughed with a pretty pink blush on her poor faded old cheeks, Polly Ann and Josy thought that she must have been quite pleased with the silly little card after all.

And then after they had each recited her nicest valentine for Miss O'Brian, she brought them into her big cosy kitchen and treated them to delicious little crackly biscuits and 'calico tea.'

"I think its perfectly lovely being valentines," said Josy as they came out. "Where'll we go next?"

"Mr. Silas Brown's," said Polly Ann firmly.

"Oh, my, no!" cried Josy drawing back. "I'm afraid!"

"Nonsense!" said Polly Ann. "He

BOVRIL

GIVES STRENGTH FOR SPECIAL NEED

Occasions frequently arise demanding special effort or endurance. A daily cup of Bovril provides a reserve of energy which will carry you over these times.

isn't always cross; 'sides, we're going to all the people we think won't get valentines any other way."

But indeed Mr. Silas Brown did not look a very amiable person to visit, when he opened the door. However, he seemed to grow quite nice and kind after he had heard all about their plan, and listened to their valentines; and he made Polly Ann repeat her longest one two or three times before he let them go, each with a big rosy apple in her pocket. He said it over to himself again after they had gone, too.

"The heart was made for Love,
Quarrels hurt and fret it;
If we feel like disagreeing
Let us both forget it."

"Yes—yes"—he nodded before the fire,—"Love's the best thing after all. Guess I'll go over to brother William John's to-night and see if he'll make up—we've quarrelled long enough."

And Polly Ann and Josy, never dreaming of the good seed they had dropped behind them, went blithely on their way. "It's been the loveliest day we ever had," they told mother when they reached home. "Everyone was so good to us, and they all thought, or they said anyway, they were the nicest valentines they'd ever had. But we kept the very best one for you, mother dear," they told her. "We didn't say it to anyone else."

"And what is it?" laughed mother, with an arm round each.

"If you love me as I love you
Nothing shall ever part us two!"
chanted Polly Ann and Josy, both together.

"Oh, I'm glad you kept that one for me," said mother, as she hugged them close. "It's the nicest valentine that I, too, ever had in all my life!"

SORROW AND JOY

Today, whatever may annoy,
The word for me is simply Joy.
The joy of bright, blue, cloudless skies;
The joy of rain; the glad surprise
Of twinkling stars that shine at night;
The joy of winged things on their flight;
The joy of noonday and the tried,
True joyousness of eventide;
The joy of labor, and of mirth;
The joy of air, and sea, and earth—
The countless joys that flow from Him
Whose lustrous light of day,
And lavish gifts upon our way.
Whate'er there be of Sorrow
I'll put off till Tomorrow;
And when Tomorrow comes—why, then,
'Twill be Today and Joy again!

HATS STRUCK HIM

The death of the widow of Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, recalls an incident which took place in her presence many years ago.

There had been a monster revival

Temporary Heat Quickly

Did you ever stop to think of the many ways in which a perfect oil heater is of value? If you want to sleep with your window open in winter, you can get sufficient heat from an oil heater while you undress at night, and then turn it off. Apply a match

in the morning, when you get out of bed, and you have heat while you dress.

Those who have to eat an early breakfast before the stove is radiating heat can get immediate warmth from an oil heater, and then turn it off.

The girl who practices on the piano in a cold room in the morning can have warmth from an oil heater while she plays, and then turn it off.

The member of the family who has to walk the floor on a cold winter's night with a restless baby can get temporary heat with an oil heater, and then turn it off. The



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OIL HEATER

Absolutely smokeless and odorless

is invaluable in its capacity of quickly giving heat. Apply a match and it is immediately at work. It will burn for nine hours without refilling. It is safe, smokeless and odorless. It has a damper top and a cool handle. An indicator always shows the amount of oil in the font.

It has an **automatic-locking flame spreader** which prevents the wick from being turned high enough to smoke, and is easy to remove and drop back so that the wick can be cleaned in an instant.

The burner body or gallery cannot become wedged, and can be quickly unscrewed for reworking. Finished in Japan or nickel, strong, durable, well-made, built for service, and yet light and ornamental.

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Tickets on sale December 22nd, 1910, to January 2nd, 1911. Final return limit January 5th, 1911.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

meeting planned for women only at Madison Square Garden. Men were to be rigidly excluded, but on the day of the meeting one young man managed to slip in unobserved and scampered to the top gallery, from which he watched the proceedings.

Later, in the hearing of a number of women, of whom Mrs. Sankey was one, he related his experience and was asked if he had enjoyed the meeting. "What struck me most," he replied, "was looking down upon 10,000 bonnets, no two alike."

THE BLESSED PAIR

There was a young woman without any mother
Or father or sister or aunty or brother,
Who met a young man in her own walk
and station,
Who had, I am told, not a single relation.

This motherless maid and this fatherless fellow
Went courting each other, and life seemed
all mellow
And sweet, for they had to please only
each other,
And not any aunty or father or mother.

"I love you," he said, and he never diluted
His love with the hope that his father
was suited;

"I love you," she said, and she added no
other
Remark about hoping he'd please her dear
mother.

And love seemed to smile on the whole
of their wooing,
For they passed no stand of relations
reviewing,
They wanted each other and not some
odd dozens
Of uncles and aunts and parents and
cousins.

And these kinless youngsters, pray note
ye the moral,
Were married without having had a real
quarrel,
They were not distinguished or wealthy
or clever,
But, oh, they were happy for ever and
ever.

—New York Times.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

Banking is a field that has been so little invaded by the women of this country, that it is almost with surprise that one learns the contemplation of such a project in Germany. A number of women have formed a syndicate to commence with a capital of \$25,000 in shares of \$25.00 each, to establish a women's joint stock bank. In the statement setting forth the aim and object of the bank, it is pointed out that independent women are frequently in need of small sums, which ordinary banks are not in favor of lending, and it is to meet this demand that the women's bank will be started in one of the western suburbs of Berlin.—Woman's Journal.

Prof. Emily Balch, of Wellesley, has been appointed a member of a certain commission in Massachusetts, to investigate the inspection of factories. Miss Balch is president of the Boston Women's Trade Union League, and the author of our "Slavic Fellow Citizens." John Golden of Fall River, international president of the Textile Workers, and three other men compose the rest of the commission.

GRAINS OF GOLD


Negligence left his coat on the front
steps to find that Slovenliness had wiped
his feet on it.

He cannot control the output of his
life, who does not guard its inlets.

TINY CLUES TO GREAT CRIMES

It is amazing how often a trivial thing has led to the discovery of a great crime. The hue and cry after "Dr." Crippen was started by the addition of the letter "l" to the name Elmore. An alleged forged letter was written to a well-known music hall artiste, and it was so well done that it would have passed examination had not the writer put two "l's" in the lady's stage name—"Elmore"—instead of one.

Criminals are very forgetful persons. The famous series of frauds on the Bank of England by the Benson brothers a generation ago was terminated by the



A Merry Christmas

Means bright music, instrumental and vocal, sentimental and humorous. The best of all plans is to buy a

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And then you can have an entertainment that ALL will enjoy.

All the music of all the world, for all the family, for all the year.

The Silver tone of the Columbia Graphophone has made that instrument the standard of the world. Its sweetness, purity, and naturalness are due to certain features peculiar to the Graphophone.

There's just as much difference in talking machines as there is in pianos. The

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fact that the forgers of the drafts forgot to date the last one presented. This almost incredible blunder led to the break-up of the most dangerous band of criminals England has ever known.

MY SHADOW

(Robert Louis Stevenson)

I have a little shadow that goes in and out
with me,
And what can be the use of him is more
than I can see.
He is very, very like me, from the heels
up to the head;
And I see him jump before me when I
jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way
he likes to grow—
Not at all like proper children, which is
always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an
india-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's
none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children
ought to play,
And can only make a fool of me in every
sort of way.
He stays so close beside me, he's a coward
you can see;
I'd think shame to stick to nursie as that
shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun
was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every
buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an arrant
sleepy-head
Had stayed at home behind me and was
fast asleep in bed.

THE COOK BOOK

Cranberry Sauce: Four cups cranberries, two of sugar, one of water, boil quickly till the berries are all burst. Set away to cool. Delicious.

Irish Stew: Take 2 pounds of lean mutton and cut into inch pieces. Make a broth with 1 heaping tablespoonful of drippings browned, 2 tablespoonfuls of flour and 3 cups of water or stock. Season with salt, pepper and 2 minced onions, add the mutton and simmer for an hour and a half. Then add 4 potatoes peeled and cut in quarters and simmer until they are tender. When the potatoes are almost done add a can of peas and let come to a boil, then serve.

DOMESTIC HINTS

Soap well applied to drawer sides will keep the drawers in furniture and closets from sticking. It is also good for doors that stick.

To wash chiffon fold length and soak in soapy lather, then draw the hand down against it once or twice and pat it between the palms of the hands until it

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is clean. Let it lie a little time longer; then press it between the hands, squeezing out all the soap, and rinse it in plenty of clean, lukewarm water, pressing it as before to extract all the water. Fold it flatly between thick cloths and pass it through a wringing machine. Then iron it immediately. Never wring chiffon with the hands.

Be not discouraged at broken and spoiled resolutions; but to it and to it again!—S. Rutherford.

EVER FACE A STORM?



Your Protector Is the Best Defence that I Know

Pilot Mound, Man., Feb. 18, 1910.
Dear Sir,—Many thanks for the two Face Protectors for which I enclose \$2.00 postal order. I may say that for protecting the eyes and face from particles of dust and snow, as well as from extreme cold, your Face Protector is the best defence that I know of. It does not gall the eyes or nose in any way, nor does it freeze on to the mustache. It has the advantage of being easily disposed of either in the pocket or in the fur cap. The goggle part does not break in one's pocket. As a proof of my belief in the usefulness of your invention, I have given one to the man who drives me and bought two for myself. You are at liberty to use this letter in any reasonable way, and I commend the Face Protector to all who have to drive much in the country.—Yours truly, DR. H. M. SPEECHLY.

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THE OPEN DOOR

(By Julia Ward Howe)

The Master said, "I am the Door.
The world is dark with doubt and sin,
Hidden the good that men implore,
But after me ye enter in."

"The ancient barriers I disown,
The distant and the dark control,
Who with your onward steps have thrown
God's sunshine open to the soul."

Another mystic door I know,
The entrance to this world of ours,
And she who opens it bears low



8606.—Ladies Dressing Sacque.

A Practical and Desirable Model.
A few comfortable dressing sacques are absolutely necessary to a woman's comfort. An exceedingly effective development was made from the design here shown, in blue French flannel with white stitching for a finish. The model is equally appropriate for lawn, dimity, flannelette or silk. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 4 yards of 27 inch material for the 36 inch size.



8842.—A Neat School Frock for Mother's Girl.

Girl's Dress with Side Closing.
The practical feature of this model is the convenient comfortable closing at the side, which will enable the little Miss to help herself in her dressing and avoid the catching of braids and curls in buttonholes "down the back." The design has deep tucks over the shoulders and a straight plaited skirt. The sleeve is of the bishop style with straight band cuff. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10, 12 years. It requires 3 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 10 year size.

A wondrous weight of pains and powers.

O men that plan the stately pile
Where law and learning hold their sway,
And drive with subterfuge and wile
Your mothers from the door away—

Undo the doors! In God's high noon
An equal heritage have we;
Your exclusion's out of tune
With Nature's hospitality.

See where the word of freedom lives
To bridge the gulf of ages o'er;
Learn how the Eternal Giver gives,
And keep with Christ the open door!

[One of the last poems written by the late Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who died October 17 last at the ripe old age of 92 years, only three days younger than the late Victoria the Good].

That Is The Question

Tommy heard Mrs. Jones tell his mother that she used sour cream to make the gingerbread they were eating. He was duly impressed with this piece of information and turning to Mrs. Jones, he solemnly said, "Mrs. Jones this is fine gingerbread you've made. I can't taste the sour cream a bit. Did you use bad eggs, too?"

Very Useful

A teacher in a lower grade was instructing her pupils in the use of the hyphen. Among the examples given by the children was the word "bird-cage."

"That's right," encouragingly remarked the teacher. "Now, Paul, tell me why we put a hyphen in 'bird-cage.'"

"It's for the bird to sit on," was the startling rejoinder of the youngster.

TODAY

(By John Kendrick Bangs).

Think not on Yesterday nor trouble borrow

On what may be in store for you Tomorrow,

But let Today be your incessant care—

The past is past, Tomorrow's in the air.

Who gives today the best that in him lies

Will find the road that leads to clearer skies.



8823.—An Excellent Model for the Small Boy's Suit.

Boy's Russian Suit with Knickerbockers.
For serge, flannel, cheviot, velvet or corduroy this design is especially adapted. The fronts may be closed to the neck edge in double breasted style, or finished with a reverse. The neck edge may have a straight band or a turn over collar. The trousers are the regulation knickerbockers. The Pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 4, 6, 8, years. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 44 inch material for the 4 year size.

HOW TO SECURE THE GUIDE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in The Guide, all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to the Pattern Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for Misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers. No new worker need be nervous or afraid to use The Guide patterns. They are accurate and perfectly and plainly marked. Full directions for making are given with every pattern you buy; also the picture of the finished garment to use as a guide.

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Summary of The Week's News of The World

Our Ottawa Letter

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, December 9.

With the approach of the great day when the organized farmers of Canada will appear before the parliament of the nation to demand the redress of their grievances and the removal from their shoulders of burdens which they have too long borne for the benefit of corporation magnates and millionaire manufacturers, interest in Western problems is becoming more and more acute. Everyone is preparing to extend the glad hand to the farmers, everyone is posing as the farmers' friend. "There are too many lawyers in this house," said an eminent legal luminary on the Conservative side today, "but if the gentlemen on the other side of the house can produce a farmer who has advocated the interests of the farming class more persistently than I have, let them trot him out."

The Western members are all anxious to know who are coming from their own constituencies, and every effort will certainly be made to make the visit of the delegation a pleasant one. Delegations have been in Ottawa this week interviewing the members of the government on every kind of subject; from British Columbia on the dredging of the Fraser river, from Kingston with regard to the improvement of the Rideau canal, from other districts with reference to local matters, and today provincial premiers and ministers have been in conference with regard to the number of seats to be allotted to their provinces at the next redistribution, but none of these have attracted half the interest which is being taken in the great farmers' delegation.

In the house of commons little has been done this week, but it is not in the house that questions of importance are really decided. The Manitoba boundary questions was brought up in the house on Monday by a series of questions addressed to the premier by W. H. Sharpe, of Lisgar. In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier read correspondence which had passed between himself and Premier Roblin as a result of which Mr. Roblin visited Ottawa on November 25 for the purpose of discussing the financial terms of the proposed extension of the boundaries of Manitoba to Hudson's Bay. Sir Wilfrid stated that on this occasion he suggested to Mr. Roblin that as the matter to be decided was that of financial terms, it would not be advisable to discuss it in the absence of the finance minister, Mr. Fielding, and the conference was consequently postponed until Mr. Fielding's return to Ottawa. A new feature in the controversy revealed by the correspondence read was a statement by Premier Roblin that if Sir Wilfrid would make some offer, this, together with the proposition made by the Manitoba government—the same terms as were extended to the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—should be submitted directly to the people of Manitoba by a referendum.

Winnipeg Exhibition Grant

In reply to a question by Dr. Sproule, Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed the house that the government had not yet come to any conclusion as to a grant to the Selkirk Centennial exhibition at Winnipeg in 1914.

The greater part of Monday's sitting of the house was taken up with a discussion on the oyster industry with particular reference to the preservation and extension of the oyster beds on the shores of Prince Edward Island. The question under discussion was nominally a motion that certain reports and correspondence be laid on the table of the house, and on this A. B. Warburton, of Queens, P.E.I., spoke for four hours, giving the house a complete exposition of the oyster industry.

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, replying to a question by Hon. Geo. E. Foster, stated on Monday that no land had been sold by the government on special account of the Hudson's Bay railway construction, but up to October 31, 1910, 6,375,200 acres had

been sold as purchased homesteads and pre-emptions, on which \$1,295,150 had been received and \$22,779,045 was still due. The amount collected, he said, had been deposited to the credit of consolidated fund (the general funds of the Dominion).

Immigration Statistics

Another question answered by the minister of the interior was as to the sources of immigration and the cost of securing settlers. He stated that in the year ending March 31, 1910, the number of immigrants received from England was 40,416, from Scotland 14,706, and from Ireland 3,940, the amount expended in those countries being \$240,715.52 and the number of agents employed nine. From the United States 103,798 immigrants were received, the expenditure being \$234,347.46 with 21 agents; from Belgium 910, the expenditures being \$6,260.48 with one agent; and from France 1,727, the expenditures being \$10,750.71 with one agent.

Mr. Oliver also stated in answer to a question that a number of farmers from Western Canada would be sent to Great Britain this winter to do immigration work, and men had been selected for the purpose. No names were, however, mentioned by the minister.

Public Accounts Committee

The public accounts committee began its work of investigating the expenditures of the last fiscal year on Wednesday. The public accounts committee room is the favorite hunting ground of members of the opposition on the lookout for scandals, and ministers in charge of spending departments of the government are not usually very enthusiastic about presenting themselves to be shot at. In the report of the auditor-general every item of expenditure, from the purchase of a cruiser down to a ball of string is shown in detail, and members of the public accounts committee have the right to call for requisitions and vouchers and to examine clerks and officials in order to ascertain for what purpose the various articles were needed and whether they were purchased as cheaply as possible.

As a preliminary to the investigations of the committee the opposition endeavored to have the accounts of the year 1908-9 referred to the committee as well as those of 1909-10, and this brought on a somewhat acrimonious debate in the house, in which the Conservatives alleged that certain legal gentlemen on the liberal side, and especially Hon. Dr. Pugsley, minister of public works, had in the past prevented a proper investigation of the public accounts by making technical objections to important questions. Eventually an amendment moved by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was adopted providing "that when in a report of the committee of public accounts it is recommended that particular items of the auditor-general's report of the previous year be referred to the said committee, the house will favorably consider the said recommendation."

Railroads' Liability Bill

The bill dealing with the question of cattle killed on the railway track which has been introduced by Arthur Meighen, of Portage la Prairie, was on the order paper for second reading today (Friday), but it was not reached and will now stand over until next week. Mr. Meighen has had considerable experience in his law practice of cases in which cattle have been killed by trains, and he stated that in nine cases out of ten, under the present law, the farmer has no redress, the company having only to prove that the cattle were allowed to run on the prairie or on the road allowance in order to escape liability. Mr. Meighen is of opinion, however, that the farmer will be able to get damages in practically every case if his amendment is passed into law. The present railway act provides in subsection 4 of section 294 that when

any horses, sheep, swine or other cattle at large are killed or injured by a train, "the owner shall be entitled to recover the amount of such loss unless the company establishes that such animal got at large through the negligence or wilful act or omission of the owner or his agent or of the custodian of such animal or his agent." This relieves the company from liability for animals turned out on the prairie or road allowance, but the proposed amendment removes this defect in the act, the latter portion of the subsection being made to read "the owner shall be entitled to recover the amount of such loss unless the company establishes that such animal so got upon the property of the company without the negligence of the company or the omission of any duty binding the company under this act." Among the duties imposed upon the company by the act is the maintenance of fences, gates and cattle guards, and Mr. Meighen's bill proposes to add to the provision for cattle guards the words "and the style, construction, material and dimensions of such cattle guards shall, before the first day of April, 1911, be submitted to the Board (of railway Commissioners) and receive its approval."

Another Railroad Bill

A bill to require a coroner's inquest to be held in every case where a person is killed by a railway accident was before the house this week, E. A. Lancaster, of Lincoln and Niagara, introducing it as an amendment to the railway act. The minister of railways, while not opposing the bill, said he thought it would conflict with the authority of the provincial governments in the control of coroners, and the bill was allowed to stand over for the present.

Among the visitors at the houses of parliament this week was W. H. Hoop, prominent in Winnipeg labor circles, who is here to interview the minister of justice on behalf of Fedorenko, the Russian revolutionist, whom the Czar's government is seeking to have extradited, and whose case has aroused such great interest throughout Canada and the United States. Mr. Hoop has recently held successful meetings in Chicago, New York, Boston, Montreal and Toronto for the purpose of enlisting public sympathy and securing funds for the defence of Fedorenko, and he is now awaiting the result of the appeal to the higher court in Winnipeg.

OTTAWA DELEGATES

Following is a list of delegates to Ottawa appointed since the last issue of The Guide:

Manitoba—Oakville, C. H. Burnell; Salem, Edward Maxwell.

Saskatchewan—Weir Hill, R. McCurdy; Clapton, D. H. Coppin; Latham, F. E. Gordon, W. H. Murphy; Ohloon, Z. E. Stromquist; Birch Hills, William Bellamy; Allen, John Klotz.

Alberta—Cowley, W. T. Eddy; Lloydminster, W. McKenzie; Macleod, J. R. McLean, Robt. Patterson; Rowdonville, one delegate; Bon Accord, J. J. Brown; North Conjurung Creek, J. A. Sangter; Vermilion, W. P. McAlpine; Lakeview, W. J. Moran, J. McNeice; East Clover Bar, M. Reynolds, Jr.; Claresholm, G. Malcolm; Vegreville, T. Balsam.

J. J. HILL FOR RECIPROCITY

New York, Dec. 8.—James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, made a strong written plea for reciprocity with Canada at the fourteenth annual dinner of the Canadian society at Delmonico's tonight. Mr. Hill is out West at present and the speech he was to deliver was read by Mr. George David Stewart, former president of the society. "Both nations," he said, "demand a closer and more definite commercial compact," and he thought that if a consensus of opinion could be taken reciprocity would have a majority on both sides of the line. Canada, he pointed out is the third best customer of the United States, and our imports from, and exports to the Dominion, have increased within the last ten years 131 per cent. Our present import duty, he said, was not protection, but punishment for the consumers. The opportunity for establishing free trade between the two countries, he declared, was never better

and he advised that it be seized before it was too late. "Canada and the United States have failed to improve the opportunity plainly awaiting them," he said. "It is possible that should these countries fail again, as they have so many times in the past, since 1866, to listen to intelligent self interest combined with real statesmanship as embodied in the reciprocity policy, the voice of opportunity may be silenced forever by the changing circumstances that alter permanently the outlook of nations as well as the fortunes of men. In both nations today a thousand interests are calling for a closer and more definite commercial compact."

ALBERTA MINE DISASTER

Calgary, Alta., Dec. 9.—Shortly after seven tonight a terrific explosion in the Western Canada collieries mine at Bellevue on the Crow's Nest Pass forty-five men were entombed. The fire seems to have been put out and the mine was entered a few hours after the explosion. Twenty men were removed at midnight, of whom seven were dead and the remainder were very badly burned, some of them fatally burned. The men in the mine were all foreigners, either Italian or Slavish. No person knows at present how the accident occurred.

STRIKE THREATENED

There is considerable suspense in railway circles in regard to the probability of an engineers' strike which will tie up traffic in practically the whole of North America. The centre of the trouble is Chicago, but if the strike is called it will embrace all the roads of the United States and Canada. The general impression among local railway men is that the strike will be called on Dec. 15, unless the railway people agree to the demands of the engineers for increased pay. If the strike is called on that day it will not go into effect for six days which would mean that on December 21 all locomotives would be inert. It is stated by some of the railway men that once the strike is on not a train will move with the exception of the mail trains. The fact that it is the holiday season will not make any difference. If a settlement is not arrived at, it is said, there will be no delay in inaugurating a continental strike.

MASSEY-HARRIS BUY U. S. PLANT

Toronto, Dec. 12.—Very important steps have been taken by the Massey-Harris company in the purchase of the Johnston Harvester company's works at Batavia, N. Y. The sum involved was between two and three million dollars. The Johnston Harvester company now employs twelve hundred men, and has a larger ground area than the Massey-Harris works in Toronto. It was purchased as a going concern, and is now running at nearly complete capacity. In giving the reasons for purchasing, Senator Melvin Jones, general manager, of the Massey-Harris company, said that with the growth of its foreign trade the company had been endeavoring to increase its Canadian plants. This extension has been carried about as far as possible, both at Toronto and at Brantford. "We have felt," said Senator Jones, "under present conditions that the best interests of our company would be conserved by the purchase of the Batavia plant rather than to add so largely to our present capacity in Canada." The head offices will remain in Canada and the plans here will be carried on as at present.

PORT ARTHUR SHIPPING

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 9.—The winter fleet of boats at Port Arthur this year will be the largest yet, at least nine freighters that usually make their winter headquarters at the lower lake ports are expected to remain here, as follows:—Edmonton, Jacques, McKinstry, Mapleton, Tagona, Seguin, Pellatt, Wahcondah, and Glen Ellah. All are now here with the exception of the Glen Ellah and Wahcondah, which are on their way up loaded with package freight. The Huronic arrived to-day with 2,300 tons of package freight. On her down trip she will take 1,500 tons of flour. The Hamonic left this afternoon on her last trip and on the passenger list were members of the crew of the Dunelm. The Easton came in from Duluth to-day.

Citizens and Farmers Meet

Monday evening, December 12th there occurred at Manitoba Hall, Winnipeg, a gathering unique in the annals of progressive political movements. At that time and place the delegates who will represent the organized farmers of Western Canada at Ottawa were banqueted by the citizens of Winnipeg. Not only was the old maxim that farmers cannot stick together and work for reforms for the benefit of their class disproved, but it was also shown that they have the hearty support of the urban citizens in their demands. The gathering was made up of about three hundred and fifty farmers and one hundred and fifty citizens of Winnipeg, representing all classes; organized labor was represented by the leading exponents of the labor movements; business and professional men seconded the demands of the farmers in no uncertain terms; in fact the keynote of every speech was the unanimity with which all who desire better things in the government of our nation stand together. As one speaker put it we must all, whether of city or country, "hang together or hang separately."

The gathering was presided over by Alex. McDonald, a leading business man of Winnipeg, and an advocate of the reforms demanded by the organized farmers. In welcoming the delegates to Winnipeg and wishing them God-speed on their mission, he wished them to understand that they were not the only ones who were seeking and would be benefitted by the reforms that would be asked. "But," he said, "things are not as they should be when the agricultural classes or any other class of the people had to go to Ottawa to seek legislation that the welfare of the masses demands. Rather should the representatives at Ottawa come to the masses to find out what the people want." In concluding he assured them of the fraternal feeling of the residents of Winnipeg for the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces.

The first speech of the evening was by John D. Hunt who called attention to the national character of the conclave. He said that city and rural residents were together as a unit in their demands. He urged the farmers not to simply request legislation, but demand it, and demand it in no uncertain terms, and concluding he said, "Do not take 'no' for an answer, the whole West is behind the movement."

R. G. McCuish welcomed the delegates on behalf of the younger men of Winnipeg. He characterized himself as an ardent free trader. In fact, Mr. McCuish was the man who introduced the resolution at the recent Liberal convention, urging upon the Laurier government the lowering of the tariff. Dr. Hutchinson stated that the farmers were in a position to demand the legislation they wished, for they were the real owners of the government and the government not the owner of the farmers, as one would be led to believe by frequent expressions from the seat of the government.

F. J. Dixon welcomed the delegates for the Trades and Labor Council. "The toilers of the city and of the farm," he said, "have one common foe, monopoly. The protective tariff is the curse that gives the monopolies sway over the workers and the toilers, and they, no matter whether of the city or the farm, must stand together and demand what is their right." The tariff has, he said, utterly failed as the method of collecting the revenue of the government. For every dollar turned into the government treasury ten dollars goes into the pockets of the manufacturers."

J. W. Scallion, whom the chairman characterized as "the war horse of the Grain Growers' movement" was given an ovation as he rose to respond for the farmers. He was very much gratified over the reception that the Winnipeg citizens had given the farmers' delegates, and was glad to know that more than the men of the soil were in the movement for better legislation. He also called attention to the fact that it was very peculiar that the farmers had to go to Ottawa to get legislation. If the representatives looked after the interests of their constituents such delegations would not be necessary. The farmers are getting together and will stand together and appeal for everything that will make Canada a greater and more glorious nation. The Grain Growers' Association is only in its infancy; it will more and more become a power in the land, but it will be necessary

for the toilers to back up their principles with their ballots, and all men get together and work for the common good. Upon concluding Mr. Scallion was given round after round of applause.

F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association responded for Saskatchewan. In a brief and witty speech Mr. Green made known the stand of the farmers. He stated that they were unanimous in their demands, and will fight for them and back up their demands with their ballots. The monster delegation was not going to Ottawa as a class delegation, but as one seeking the best for the whole country.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, was very much gratified over the backing they were receiving from the residents of Winnipeg. He referred to the resolution passed by the Winnipeg Board of Trade, demanding government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and stated that several boards of trade throughout the West passed similar resolutions. This is one of the straws, he said, that shows how the wind blows, and demonstrates that the progressive spirit in the West is not confined to "a few disgruntled farmers." The thinking classes of all the Prairie Provinces are behind the movement. The farmers, he said, will not mince matters at Ottawa; they know what they want and will go after it. The spirit of democracy is in the air and all will unite to make the government, of the people and by the people.

R. A. Rigg, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, spoke of the relationship of organized labor and the organized farmers, and urged closer bonds between them.

T. D. Robinson was glad to see that the farmers are taking hold of this for themselves. The tariff, he said, is not a political question but a political fact. All are united in the knowledge that the protective tariff is a burden on the country that must be lightened.

R. L. Richardson said that the farmers were just finding their strength. "We are beginning to show the Canadian politicians that we are going to go after all the things needed to improve the lot of the men of the soil."

R. A. Bunnar, K.C., said that the government will find that they are meeting a body of men who know what they want and will not be put off the track by the dishonest arguments of the manufacturers and other monopolistic classes.

W. W. Buchanan stated that he was an absolute free trader and warned the farmers to beware of the smooth representatives of the manufacturers who would meet them at Ottawa, and reminded them that the manufacturers will do "Anything under Heaven except get off their backs."

Rev. Dr. Bland, of Winnipeg, spoke of the present movement in England and seconded all the demands of the farmers.

W. J. Tregillus, Calgary, spoke of the importance of the agricultural class in the government of Canada, especially in the West. They are a dominating factor. The farmers are at the basis of the prosperity of the nation, and by their work produce something which was not before.

W. H. Trumen, of Winnipeg, in a short speech complimented the farmers on their progressive spirit and urged them to keep after needed reform till they get it.

E. J. Fream, Secretary of the United Farmers' Associations of Alberta, in a few words moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of Winnipeg. The vote was seconded by Dr. Hill, of Kinley.

After the banquet and the speeches the delegates, escorted by a number of Winnipeg residents moved to the C. P. R. station and entrained for Ottawa. The special train consisted of eleven cars.

NORTH DAKOTA POPULATION

Bismark, N.D., Dec. 11.—The census returns for North Dakota are a distinct disappointment to the people of the state, as while they show a wonderful percentage increase, the total population is not as large as was hoped, and as the well-informed still hold they should be. The returns give the state a population of 577,050, and shows a gain over the last federal census of over 80 per cent. There are, however, 157,000 school children in the state and on the lowest basis of proportion ever used this would bring the state population to over 700,000, and North Dakota is a state that is not over-

Grain Growers *SHIP your Grain direct to Fort William or Port Arthur for Best results.* ¶ *Note on shipping bills "ADVISE S. SPINK, WINNIPEG," the Pioneer Grain Commission Merchant, and we will watch grading of your cars and endeavor to realise best possible price for same.*

References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

206 Grain Exchange - - Winnipeg

run with children. The returns will, however, undoubtedly require the redistribution of congressional districts, making three instead of two districts.

FISHERIES DISPUTE

Ottawa, Ont., December 8.—The international fisheries commission met today in Ottawa in the rooms of Mr. Brodeur, house of commons. The sessions will continue for three days, and will conclude on Saturday.

The commission consists of United States Commissioner President David Starr Jordan, the famous fishery expert, and Professor Edward E. Prince, Canada's leading expert on international and scientific fishery questions. The object of the conference, it is understood, is to thoroughly discuss certain controversial matters arising out of the system of fishery regulations, which Professors Jordan and Prince were authorized to frame under the treaty of 1908 between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of fishery difficulties in the contiguous international waters from the Atlantic coast along the great lakes to the Pacific coast.

The members of the Saskatchewan fisheries commission, of which Professor Prince is chairman, are also here drawing up their report. Hon. Walter Scott, premier of Saskatchewan, arrived in the capital today to attend the conference of Dominion premiers tomorrow in respect to the question of representation in the federal house.

NEW STATE CABLES

Montreal, December 8.—The Herald this afternoon says: There is a movement for laying the new submarine state-owned Atlantic cable, of which Montreal will be one of the termini, and it is likely the scheme will take such shape that it will be submitted with the necessary plans and reports at the meeting of the imperial conference to be held in London next summer.

It is to be the Atlantic section of the "All-Red-Cable" of which the already existing state-owned Pacific cable will be the Pacific arm. Intermediate connection across Canada will be made with the wires of the Canadian Pacific railway. Details which thus far reached the Canadian Pacific authorities are of a somewhat meagre character, and it is likely a full exposition of the plan will be made before the Imperial conference meets. The new cable route would be far more to the north than any existing cable.

The new cable is to be the reply to the boycott which has been made of the Pacific cable by the existing cable companies, and it is expected it will result in the cutting of the Atlantic cable rate to a third.

C. P. R. ASKS CHARTER

Ottawa, Dec. 9.—The Canadian Pacific Railway company will apply to the parliament of Canada at its present session for an act authorizing it to construct the following lines of railway:

1—From a point at or near Wilkie on the company's Pheasant Hills branch, in a southerly and south-easterly direction to a junction with the company's Moose Jaw branch in township 30, range 16 or 17, west 3rd meridian, Saskatchewan.

2—From a point at or near Kerr Robert on the company's Moose Jaw branch in a north-easterly and easterly direction to a junction with the line described above in township 38 or 39, range 19 or 20, west 3rd meridian, Saskatchewan.

Notice is given that an application

will be made to parliament for an act to incorporate a railway company under the name of "The Canadian Inter-Mountain Railway company," with power to lay out, construct, and equip a line of railwaks operated by steam, electricity, or other power for the carrying of freight, passengers and express.

(A.) Commencing at a point at or near Coutts, thence northerly to the Milk river, thence in a general westerly direction to the town of Cardston, thence in a general southwesterly direction to the western boundary of Alberta at the summit of Kishemench Pass, thence in a general westerly direction in British Columbia to the Flathead river, thence in a general northerly direction to a point on the Canadian Pacific railway at or near the city of Fernie.

(2) From a point at or near the Milk river in Alberta in a general easterly direction by the most feasible route to Estevan, in Saskatchewan.

Power is asked to construct the following branch lines: (A) From a point on the said railway at or near the junction of the Calder creek and Flathead river, to a point at or near the town of Elko. (B) From a point at or near Cardston, Alberta, to Lethbridge. (C) From a point in or near township 3, range one, west of the fourth meridian Alberta, to Medicine Hat. (D) From a point in or near township 4, range 19, west of the third meridian to Swift Current. (E) From a point in or near township 6 range 29, west of the second meridian, to Moose Jaw, with power to build other branch lines in the province of British Columbia not exceeding in any one case twenty miles in length.

MINNEAPOLIS MILLING

Minneapolis, Dec. 8.—The flour mills of Minneapolis and the country mills of the Northwest, together consumed, in the statistical milling year that ends August 31, the total of 142,785,000 bushels of wheat, which was 20,000,000 more than in 1909, about 22,000,000 more than in 1908, and nearly 23,000,000 more than in 1907.

The Minneapolis mills ground approximately 10,700,000 bushels more wheat than in the year preceding, the Duluth superior mills 529,000 bushels more, and the 27 interior mills increased their consumption 5,687,000 bushels, while other mills that do not make reports used up the remaining quantity to make the increase as estimated. Secretary Clark, vice-president of the Northwestern Miller company, and grain trade statistician, to-day issued his report in which the above figures appeared.

The crop year ending August 31, 1910, was one of the most active ever known in the milling industry, and the chamber of commerce report for that period, published August 31, showed flour shipment from Minneapolis at 16,687,000 barrels had made a new record surpassing even the high figures of six years back and comparing with 14,117,000 barrels in 1909, while wheat receipts in Minneapolis were 101,000,000 compared with 84,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1909. The federal government estimated that the three states, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota produced a record wheat crop of 1909, the total being 233,000,000 bushels.

PROGRESS ON G.T.P.

Edmonton, December 8.—Up till last evening thirty miles of steel had been laid of Grand Trunk Pacific main line west of Edson. There are still forty miles more to be laid to Prairie Creek and Athabasca.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, December 13, 1910)

Wheat—The price of this grain has declined slightly since writing our last letter on December 5. This was to be expected as once navigation closed and all boats clear from the head of the lakes the demand must necessarily be considerably less; and it is rather a surprise to note that the decline has not been greater than it has. The demand for all-rail shipments has been fairly good. This has helped to keep prices steady. Receipts from farmers in the country are falling off rapidly, but are still running on a par with last year. Export demand has not improved any, although we understand small quantities are being worked for export. The Argentine crop reports continue very favorable indeed. Harvesting there is progressing rapidly under most favorable conditions; and as we have stated previously in our letters, almost all the importing countries are looking to the Argentine for their requirements during the months of March, April and May, and it looks as if this country will be able to export considerable more than last year. Our prices here are not high when we take into consideration the fact that Canada is about the only country that has good hard spring wheat for export, and we think the demand for our good wheat will come some time during the new year. Stocks of wheat the world over, however, are very large, and this has a very depressing effect on all markets. However, we believe the option markets are heavily over-sold. Almost all speculation in wheat is going on the "short" side. This, while it has a depressing effect at the immediate time, has also the opposite effect when the "shorts" try to cover, especially if the wheat is scarce when they do try to cover. We do not look for very much change in market values in wheat for the next two or three weeks. The market at the present time seems to have dropped into the usual holiday rut and is very quiet, very little trading taking place in any of the markets of the world. Prices may work still lower during this holiday period, but we do not think the decline will amount to much. We do not expect to see much, if any, advance, however, before the new year.

Oats—The demand has been steady, although prices for the future months have declined, still we do not think the crop of oats in this country is as large as some people would try to make us believe, and most of the oats now in the country will be required for seed and feed purposes before we harvest another crop.

Barley is low in price and in rather poor demand, but we think there is only one statement to make re the future price of this grain, and that is that it will go higher.

Flax is very weak with a very poor demand, this being caused by the prospects of a good flax crop in the Argentine. Their crop of flax will come on the market inside the next few weeks, and this of course is having a very depressing effect on our market.

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By Proctor & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, Nov. 29)
Since we wrote you on the 29th inst., the market has had a complete change of sentiment, it is now decidedly bearish. December wheat has had a drop of 3½d. per cental, March 3½ and May 3½. The causes operating have been improved weather conditions in the Argentine, and fears of a heavy December tender in Liverpool. Storage room in Liverpool is still difficult to get, and for actual wheat on the spot some very low prices are being taken. Manitoba particularly were offered on our market today at fully 1½ per qr. under first hand prices for shipment, but even at such a big discount very little trade transpired. The shipments published on Monday for the previous week showed a reduction of about 150,000 qrs. to Europe, the reduction being chiefly to the U. K., but it is certainly a necessity that we should have a few weeks of light shipments ere Europe tackles the new Argentine and Australian crops. Shipments from both these countries will begin to be felt in about five or six weeks' time.

In the U. K. we have had a return to wet weather—unfavorable for the seeding, of which there is still some to be done. Early sown wheat looks well. In France after a few fine days the weather has turned very bad again, and in some parts the condition is regarded as most serious, as there is still a considerable area unsown. This, however, is not having much effect upon the market at the moment, owing to nearer influences being more to the front at present. We, however, look upon this French weather as a matter to be clearly borne in mind in taking a long view of the market. Germany.—Condition is said to be fairly satisfactory, but not as good as last year. Official reports show some little deterioration recently. Roumania. prospects are favorable. Russia.—The state of the winter seedings is regarded as very satisfactory. In this connection it is well to bear in mind that the winter wheat crop of Russia is only about 1-3 of the whole. Austria-Hungary.—Conditions are fairly favorable on the somewhat reduced acreage. Italy.—The early sown crops

give good promise and conditions are said to be satisfactory. Australia.—There have been no complaints during the past week, and we look for an export surplus at least equal to that of the season now drawing to a close. Argentina.—All sorts of reports have been circulated recently, but our own indications are that crop conditions have much improved. In the immediate vicinity of Bahia Blanca the probability is that the crop was too much damaged to be entirely, and in many cases even partially resuscitated, but in the centre and north of the Buenos Ayres province the crop conditions are very good, whilst in Santa Fe where the harvest is in full swing, and in Cordoba where harvest commenced a few days ago, conditions have greatly improved. Generally, the crops are earlier than last year by at least a week or ten days. It will be remembered that last year considerable damage was done to the southern crop by frost in the early days of December, but owing to the crop being earlier this year it must have reached a stage when it may be considered safe from this risk. Broomhall's latest estimate of the export surplus is 11,500,000 qrs. to 12,500,000, but our own house in Rosario say that owing to the recent improvement they are inclined to look for an export of 14,000,000 qrs.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)
WINNIPEG, DECEMBER 9

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	15,120,920	7,831,910	403,665
Last week	13,141,547	7,037,409	363,971
Last year	10,084,128	5,273,516	901,651
Port Arthur	3,213,357	1,507,072	108,582
Port Arthur	1,887,787	1,609,288	144,157
Depot Harbor	68,028	262,159	.....
Meaford	187,969	26,512	.....
Midland Tiffin	2,576,004	1,321,495	23,774
Owen Sound	208,838	580,672	21,650
Goderich	658,456	193,115	6,419
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	325,393	52,544	18,217
Pt. Colborne	709,288	44,305	.....
Kingston	12,000	120,000	.....

Prescott	165,701	.....	.....
Montreal	282,378	1,397,897	80,886
Quebec	.....	27,000	.....
In vessels	1,342,893	302,861	.....
Buffalo	3,425,813	.....	.....

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week, for December, May and July delivery:

	Dec.	May	July
Wheat—			
Dec. 7	91½	95½	96½
Dec. 8	90½	95	96
Dec. 9	90½	94½	95½
Dec. 10	89½	94½	95½
Dec. 12	90	94½	95½
Dec. 13	89½	94½	95½
Oats—			
Dec. 7	33½	37½	.....
Dec. 8	32½	36½	.....
Dec. 9	32½	36½	.....
Dec. 10	32½	36½	.....
Dec. 12	32½	36½	.....
Dec. 13	32½	36½	.....
Flax—			
Dec. 7	222	230	.....
Dec. 8	216½	225	.....
Dec. 9	212	222	.....
Dec. 10	205½	215	.....
Dec. 12	206	215	.....
Dec. 13	200½	218	.....

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on December 9th, was 5,101,143 as against 5,296,855 last week, and 5,586,161 last year. Total shipments for the week were 2,054,248 last year 3,747,088. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	13,573	24,156
No. 1 Nor.	871,565	991,544
No. 2 Nor.	1,437,474	1,105,722
No. 3 Nor.	1,260,426	511,807
No. 4	440,439	190,911
No. 5	253,294	45,913
Other grades	824,367	710,047
Total	5,101,143	3,586,161
Last week	5,296,855	4,975,252
Decrease	195,712	1,389,091
Oats—		
No. 1	224,023	117,036
No. 2	2,450,129	602,579
No. 3 White	302,107	169,198
Mixed	4,040	9,531
Other grades	520,058	139,052
Total	3,500,359	1,037,718
Stocks of barley	252,718	286,051
Flax	453,650	497,123
Shipments—		
Wheat	2,854,248	.....
Oats	356,073	.....
Barley	1,814	.....
Flax	56,267	.....

WORLD'S SHIPMENTS

	This Week
American	3,568,000
Russian	5,872,000
Danubian	2,016,000
Indian	680,000
Argentine	504,000
Australian	328,000
Chili, S. African	232,000
Total	13,200,000

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

Liverpool, December 12.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cables today as follows: The Birkenhead market was generally slow. Good cattle were in fair demand, but rough cattle were plentiful and hard to sell. There was no variation in the prices quoted Saturday, which were as follows:

Steers from 11¼ to 13c per lb.

Canadian, 11 to 12¼c per lb.

Ranchers, 10 to 11c per lb.

Glasgow, December 12.—Edward Watson and Ritchie state that 200 cattle, ex Lakonia, were on offer. Trade was slow except for extra prime steers,

where top price was 13½c.
Secondary, 12¼c to 13c per lb.
Bulls, 12 to 12¼c per lb.

FLOUR AND FEED

The following are wholesale prices at Winnipeg:

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—

Royal Household	2.95
Mount Royal	2.80
Glenora Patent	2.65
Centennial	2.55
XXXX	1.60

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—

Five Roses	2.95
Lakewood	2.85
Harvest Queen	2.60
Medora	2.10
XXXX	1.70

Western Canada Flour Mills Co.—

Purity	2.95
Three Stars	2.65
Maitland Bakers	2.10
XXXX	1.40

Hudson's Bay Co.—

Hungarian Patent	2.95
Stratheona	2.30
Leader	1.65

Rolled Oats—

80-lb. sacks	\$ 1.95
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Coarse Grains and Feed

Mill feed, per ton—

Bran	\$16.00	\$17.00
Shorts	18.00	20.00

Chopped Feeds—

Barley, per ton, in sacks	22.00
Oats	24.00
Barley and Oats	23.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Ill., December 12.—Cattle—Receipts 41,000; market slow and weak; beefs, \$4.35@7.00; Texas steers, \$4.00 @5.25; western steers, \$4.00@6.10; stockers and feeders, \$3.50@5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25@6.00; calves, \$7.00 @9.00.

Hogs—Receipts 42,000; market 5c higher than early; light, \$7.65@8.05; mixed, \$7.60@8.10; heavy, \$7.55@8.05; rough, \$7.55@7.75; good to choice heavy, \$7.75@8.05; pigs, \$7.00@7.80; bulk of sales, \$7.80@8.00.

Sheep—Receipts 40,000, steady; native, \$2.50@4.50; western, \$2.75@4.50; yearlings, \$4.50@5.05; lambs, native, \$4.50@6.80; western, \$5.00@6.70.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

Toronto, December 12.—Receipts were 150 loads with 2,658 head of cattle, 1,905 sheep and lambs, 74 hogs and 29 calves. The annual Christmas fat stock show, which opened today at the Union Stock Yards, brought together perhaps the finest collections of high grade quality in the fat stock line ever brought to the city. It was very generally conceded by large numbers of dealers and cattle feeders present that the show was the best yet held.

Trade for butcher cattle opened quite brisk and prices were soon placed on high levels showing advances of 20 cents to 30 cents over last week.

This does not include the prices paid for extra fancy picked steers or heifers, the top prices for these reaching from \$6.50 up to \$7. The show cattle were in most cases held over for tomorrow's export when some high prices are expected to be realized. Sheep and lambs are steady and unchanged from last week. Lambs going at \$5.90 to \$6. Hogs—Market steady and unchanged from last week at \$6.40 f.o.b. and \$6.75 fed and watered. A prominent dealer expressed his belief that the hog market has reached bottom prices.

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM DEC. 7 TO DEC. 13, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT										OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	Ref. 5	Ref. 1	Ref. 2	Ref. 3	Ref. 4	1NW	1Man. Ref.
DEC.																		
7	91	88	85	81	75	70	60	84	81½	81½	79½	83½	81½	33	31	46½	38	220
8	90½	87½	84½	80½	..	..	..	83½	82	81	79	83	81	32½	30½	46½	38	214
9	90	87	83½	80	..	..	..	83	80½	80	78½	82½	80½	32½	30½	46½	38	212
10	89½	86½	83½	79½	74	..	..	83	80	80½	78½	82½	80	32½	30½	46½	38	205
12	89½	86½	83½	79½	..	..	..	83	80	80½	78½	82½	80	32½	30½	46½	38	205
13	89½	86½	83½	79½	..	..	..	83	80	80½	78½	82½	80½	32½	30½	46½	38	209½

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(Week ending December 10)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C.P.R.	3393	2682	374
C.N.R.	879	701	....
Total	4272	3383	374

Disposition

Butchers east this week	1062
Consumed locally	2926
Feeders east this week	26
Butchers this week held over	29

Cattle

Receipts of cattle at the stockyards were unusually heavy last week for the season of the year, but the keen edge which was noted the previous week was somewhat worn off. The demand was not as urgent and this made the trading lower, although about steady prices were realized. Liberal runs are not expected any more this year and dealers do not think there will be much change in the trade for the next week or two. It will be seen in the quotations that follow that common and lower grade stuff is not catching as high a figure as the previous week, but that choice steers and heifers remain steady, in fact dealers are willing to go a little above the prices quoted for prime stock. This should be noted by the farmers, who would do well to hold on to the poor stuff until they get in shape for the top of the market. Very few feeders were shipped east last week and this may be taken as a sign that the farmers are holding on to this class of stock and are preparing them for the top markets in their own barns. The local consumption was high and is likely to continue so till after the holiday period. Only 26 feeder cattle were shipped east last week and not a single foot of export stuff arrived. The whole market may be characterized as firm but not particularly active.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	....	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good export steers	4.65 "	4.75
Best export heifers	....	4.40 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	....	4.65 " 4.75
Fair to good butcher steers and heifers	....	4.25 " 4.50
Best fat cows	....	4.00 " 4.40
Fair to good cows	....	3.65 " 3.85
Common cows	....	2.75 " 3.25
Best bulls	....	3.40 " 3.75
Common bulls	....	3.00 " 3.25
Good to best feeding steers, 1,000 lbs. up	....	4.25 " 4.50
Good to best feeding steers, 700 to 900 lbs.	....	3.75 " 4.25
Stockers 800 to 900 lbs.	....	3.50 " 3.75
Light Stockers	....	3.00 " 3.50

Hogs

There was a heavy run of hogs last week and prices remained steady. However, buyers are predicting lower prices in the future as they expect that the receipts will be liberal from now till the close of the year. Notwithstanding the lower prediction of the price of hogs by the buyers it would appear that there will be a strong market tone for some time by the way packers are going after them in order to cover the shorts of the past few months. The farmers can be pretty sure of strong prices for some time to come.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	....	\$8.00 to \$8.25
Heavy sows	....	6.50 " 7.50
Stags	....	5.00 " 6.00

Sheep and Lambs

There was rather a heavy run of sheep and prices were strong for good handy weights. Lamb prices strengthened, too, somewhat, and the buyers predict higher prices for the next two weeks.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	....	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Choice lambs	....	5.25 " 6.00

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Dealers are getting little or no butter from the country at present, the majority of the supply being received from the east. The market is firm and slightly

Stronger than the previous week for number 1 dairy. Wholesalers quote the following prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg:

Fancy dairy	.....	25c. to 27c.
No. 1 dairy	.....	24c.
Good round lots without culls or mold	.....	21c. " 22c.
No. 2	.....	18c. " 20c.
No. 3	.....	16c. " 17c.

Eggs

There is nothing coming from the country in the line of fresh eggs. Strictly new laid eggs will sell up as high as forty cents per dozen and should go higher any time. Straight runs are bringing 28 cents per dozen, shrinkage out, the same as last week.

Potatoes

All the shipments that are arriving at present are from the east. The price is somewhat stronger than last week and are likely to continue on the rise; 80 to 85 cents per bushel is at present the ruling prices, f.o.b., Winnipeg.

Hay

Prices for wild hay are unchanged and there is not very much arriving at the market. Timothy hay is lower this week and the demand is rather poor. Price quoted per ton on the Winnipeg market are:

Wild Hay

No. 1	.....	\$13.00 to \$14.00
No. 2	.....	12.00 " 13.00
No. 3	.....	8.00 " 10.00
No. 4	.....	7.00
1 Rejected	.....	6.00 " 6.50

Timothy

No. 1	.....	\$14.00 to \$16.00
No. 2	.....	13.00 " 14.00

Live Poultry

Prices remained steady with last week except turkeys which are up a cent and are likely to go still higher as the holiday season approaches:

Spring chickens, per lb.	.....	11c
Fowl, per lb.	.....	8c
Old roosters, per lb.	.....	5c
Turkeys, per lb.	.....	17c
Geese, per lb.	.....	10c
Ducks, per lb.	.....	12c

RETAIL MARKET

Winnipeg retail dealers offer the following prices to the country:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks	30c.
Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks	28c.

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered	40c.
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Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off	17½c
Fowl, shipped same as chickens	.....	12½c
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	.....	21c.
Ducks, dressed and drawn	.....	15c.
Geese, dressed and drawn	.....	16c.

Note.—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded.

Dressed Meat

Quotations for dressed meat given by retail butchers show a marked increase over last week and dealers state that the market is very strong and will probably go higher. Prices quoted f.o.b., Winnipeg are:

Beef—	
Prime carcasses	..... 9c.
Front quarters	..... 8c.
Hind quarters	..... 10c.
Pork—	
Prime carcasses	..... 10½c
Veal (skins on)—	
Prime carcasses	..... 9c.
Heavy and inferior	..... 8½c

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

Prices are steady with last week with a decline for green frozen hides and seneca root:

Green salted hides, unbranded 7½c. to 8½c.	
Green salted hides, branded	..... 7c.
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	..... 7c.
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	..... 10c. to 11½c.
Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs	..... 7c. flat.
Green frozen calves	..... 10c.
Dry flint butcher hides	..... 12c. to 15c.
Dry rough and fallen hides	..... 9c.
Tallow	..... 4½c. to 5½c.
Seneca root	..... 30c. to 32c.
Wool	..... 8½c. to 10½c.

EDMONTON MARKETS

(By Special Wire)

Hay

Slough, per ton	.....	\$ 8.00 to \$10.00
Upland, per ton	.....	10.00 " 14.00
Timothy, per ton	.....	17.00 " 20.00

Butter

Choice dairy, per lb.	30c. to 35c.
Strictly fresh, per doz.	45c.

Potatoes

Per bushel	40c. to 45c.
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Live Stock

Butcher cattle	\$3.25 to \$4.50
Bulls	2.25 " 3.00
Hogs	7.25
Lambs	5.50 " 6.00
Calves	3.50 " 4.50

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

Minneapolis, Dec. 12.—The market was a narrow one most of the session with the local pit showing moderate weakness against a stubborn and firmer undertone in Chicago. Stronger Liverpool cables, based on rain in Argentine, served to open the domestic market higher, but selling pressure was sufficient to check the upturn. Large receipts in the local markets with the prospect of arrivals continuing heavy put considerable pressure on the May. Elevator companies had moderate hedging sales with the demand coming mostly from pit traders. The country reports were of freer offerings from the farms. The cash demand was only fair but elevator interests were buyers as well as millers. One Nor. sold from 1c. to 1½c. under May. Shipping directions on flour were reported larger, but millers said new business was quiet.

Winter wheat prospects were battered by snow over Kansas and Nebraska. The reports, however, still suggest a situation to be closely watched. The Coburn report putting the area lost so far at 2,000,000 acres. Near the close the shorts found no wheat for sale and the market closed strong on covering.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, December 12.—Reports that prospects were decidedly unfavorable for an average crop in Oklahoma or the south and west parts of Kansas tended today to advance the price of wheat. A speculative advance in Liverpool had also considerable effect. The close here was at a net gain of ¼ to ¾. All the other leading staples showed losses, corn finishing ¼ down, oats off ½ to ¾.

Rising quotations for wheat were in the face of an unusual array of bearish news. World's shipments were much larger than a year ago, and there was said to be an increase of 84,500,000 in the Russian yield as compared with previous twelve months. The U.S. visible, though nominally exhibiting a decrease, did not include a total of 5,000,000 bushels in boats at Buffalo, Duluth and Canadian terminal harbors. Primary receipts too were greatly in excess of that of a year back, news favoring the bear side, however. A downpour in Texas, not expected, had no weight on the market as there was no important selling pressure.

On the other hand rain in North Argentine, drought in the Punjab, floods in France and Italy, as well as crop conditions in the American southwest received greater attention. According to one authority 50 per cent. of wheat in flour and a half million acres of Kansas and Oklahoma has not germinated, and of plants that have sprouted 15 to 20 per cent. are dead.

Largely because of this alleged handicap to the winter crop, the close was not far from the top. Active pit buying started corn strong, but throughout the rest of the day the market sagged. Consignments were large both from Iowa and Illinois. There was no eastern outlet worth mentioning. Cash corn was weak.

In oats December shorts helped prices up early but receipts at primary markets were more than double last year. Accordingly, weakness followed.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal, December 12.—Choice cattle were none too plentiful at the local stockyards today, and under good demand and active trade prices advanced 50c per 100 lbs. Receipts at the C.P.R. east end market were: 450 cattle, 275 sheep and lambs, 200 hogs and 150 calves; and for the week, 1,300 cattle, 770 sheep and lambs, 1,400 hogs and 300 calves. Steers sold from \$4.50 for

ordinary stock to \$6 for choice; cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; bulls, \$3.35 to \$4.50. Sheep were firm at \$4.25, and lambs at \$6 to \$6.10. Hogs sold at \$7.40, and sows at \$6.46. Calves brought all the way from \$3 to \$12.

TERMINAL ELEVATOR IN TROUBLE

As stated in The Guide last week, another of the terminal elevator companies at the lake front will come before the courts on the same charge which cost three elevator companies \$5,550 last spring. It will be remembered that the technical charge against these companies was for rendering an untrue and incorrect statement to C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner for the inspection district of Manitoba, although it was proven to the satisfaction of all that the houses had indulged in the mixing of grain contrary to law.

Now it is the Thunder Bay Elevator Company, Ltd., that is complained of. Information and complaint against this company was given by Mr. Castle on December 10 to A. A. Aird, clerk of the police court at Winnipeg. In his complaint Mr. Castle states that the "Thunder Bay Elevator Company, Ltd., on the 11th day of December, 1909, did unlawfully render an untrue and incorrect statement to the complainant, as warehouse commissioner, of the quantities of 1, 2, 3 Northern and Number Four grades of wheat respectively in store at its warehouse at Fort William for the week ending the tenth day of December, 1909, such warehouse having been declared to be a public terminal elevator, and the said Thunder Bay Elevator Company, Ltd., being a warehouseman thereof and the said warehouseman having been directed by this complainant to furnish said statement."

This is the same sort of charge that was laid against the Port Arthur Elevator Company, the Empire Elevator Company, and the Consolidated Elevator Company last spring and at that time the managers of these companies pleaded guilty of the charge and were fined. The present case is returnable on Wednesday, December 14, but there is little likelihood of its coming up for trial at that time, as the accused company will probably ask for a short adjournment of the case in order to get their evidence in shape. The Guide is informed that the government officials expect the elevator company to put up a hard fight against conviction and fine. It is also stated that several more complaints will be lodged against the same company. It is not possible at present to ascertain whether or not any of the other terminal companies will come before the courts.

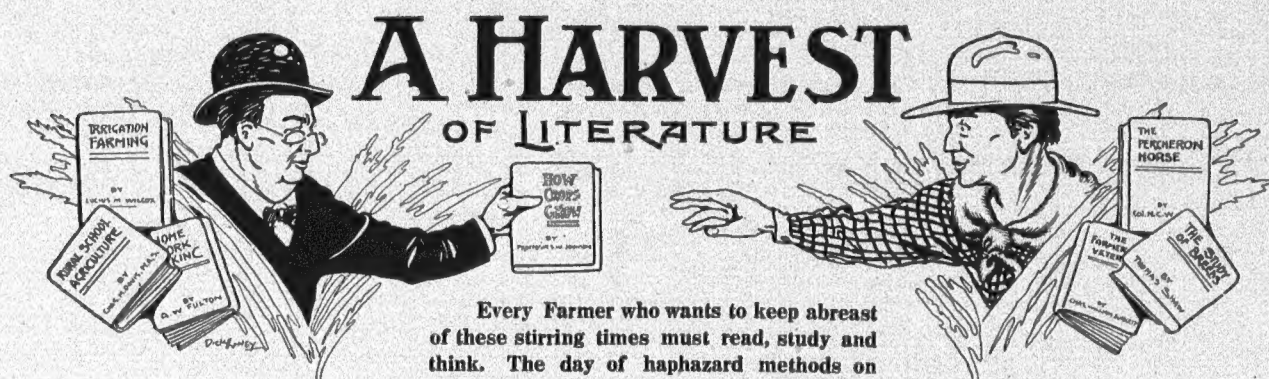
Government officials state that there will be no effort made to keep the court proceedings in the present case under cover. On the other hand the widest opportunity for publicity through the press will be given. W. H. McWilliams, of the Grain Dealers' Association, is the president of the Thunder Bay Elevator Company. Mr. McWilliams is also connected with various other terminal elevator companies. It is hardly possible that the present case will be heard before a couple of weeks.

TEN MILLION MERGER

Toronto, Dec. 10.—The formation of a \$10,000,000 company with head offices in Toronto has caused considerable speculation in financial circles. The new concern is styled the Central Canada Power Company, Ltd. Under its charter it may carry on a general hydraulic and electric business throughout Canada. The incorporators are given as R. H. Parmenter, A. J. Thompson, W. S. Morlock and N. B. Wormwith, of Toronto. The identity of the promoters of the gigantic concern is shielded behind a Toronto firm of engineers and a legal firm.

Information as to who is interested in the company and its plans are kept a secret. Those who follow the industrial electric affairs say that the new company is practically a merger in all lines in the West, and that the new concern will not operate in Ontario where the Hydro-Electric Co. has captured the fold.

The company has interests in Quebec and in the Maritime provinces but the large field of the company will be Winnipeg and other Western cities.



Every Farmer who wants to keep abreast of these stirring times must read, study and think. The day of haphazard methods on the farm have passed away. The successful

farmer to-day is the one who knows most about his business and employs up-to-date methods. The farmer who devotes his leisure hours to study is equipping himself to make his labor more profitable and his home happier. Western farmers are coming to the front more rapidly than anywhere in the world. Thousands of them look to THE GUIDE for advice in their work and information is continually being given. It is in response to the demand of our readers that THE GUIDE has decided to open a book department. We have made arrangements with the publishers of a large number of books to supply them to our readers. These books will be sent to our readers upon receipt of the price. This department will be conducted for the benefit of our readers, and new books will be added to our list from time to time. If our readers want to buy their books from us we will endeavor to supply their wants. We do not keep the books in stock and it will require about ten days to fill an order but all orders will receive the most prompt attention. A FARMERS LIBRARY, IF CAREFULLY SELECTED AND WISELY USED, IS HIS MOST VALUABLE ASSET.

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In our 60 years of building horse vehicles, pressure from our customers demanded that the Tudhopes produce in Canada a horseless vehicle—a motor car—which would be in that field of transportation as superior as the various Tudhope horse-drawn vehicles are in theirs.

We wanted an ideal car at a low price—a car that would be handsome, comfortable, safe, efficient, simple and strong. This would answer the demands on us.

Points? Cost? Worth?

After months of searching, testing, judging and comparing, we decided that the car for Canada was the "Everitt."

We had to get a car that would stand Canadian roads without breakdown, would have a high clearance for the roughest roads, would have a staunch simple motor that wouldn't break down twenty miles from anywhere, would be operated and fixed easily by the owner himself. This car had to be comfortable under all conditions—light enough to be easy on tires. We found cars that nearly met these demands, but with selling prices high above fair intrinsic values. Slow methods of making and costly experiments made these high prices. We would avoid them for Canada. We would cut out the experiments and slow factory methods, and give a car the equal of cars usually sold at \$2,500.

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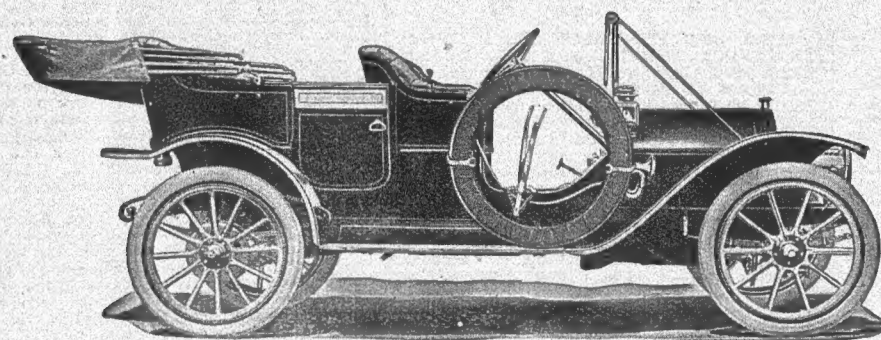
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With Extra Tire and Special Equipment

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Canadians are not charged \$250 to \$400 over American prices in the "Everitt" car. The cost of the "Everitt" with extra tire and special Canadian equipment in the U.S. is \$1,450. The Canadian special equipment costs extra there—is not furnished in the United States—is furnished in Canada. \$100 extra is charged in the United States for the extra tire and special equipment that come with the Canadian "Everitt."

You pay the same price here as in the United States—no "duty" to add—no extra cost.



"EVERITT" STANDARD TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,450

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3 1/2 in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on bloc, 4 in. x 4 1/2, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.O.B., Orillia.

Yet, though we gave \$2,500 value, as understood in quality and perfection, we aimed to make the price \$2,000 or less. The problem was first one of design, then one of manufacturing methods.

We Sought "High-Price" Standards

In our search we planned to make a car that in material, design and wearing quality would be a de luxe car. This meant using 3 1/2% nickel steel in transmission gears, for instance, getting Bosch magnetos, large wheels, and other "high price" details. It had to be a long-stroke, large-capacity, four-cycle engine, simple and long-wearing. We wanted our car to be consistently good, through and through.

Jigs and Tools

These things added to car value immensely—made the car better. But they also added to cost. Could manufacturing cost—labor cost and material—be reduced, and how? We found they could be by using "jigs." "Jigs" are glass-hard metal fixtures. These hold each automobile part absolutely true while being made. They guide drills, planers, and other machines working up these parts to plane, drill, etc., exactly right. These parts must not vary 1-1000th of an inch, are always absolutely true. A jig is a rigid, exact guide that forces absolute accuracy of work, so no pieces are spoiled, no pieces are imperfect, no pieces vary, no labor-time is lost, no time is consumed in adjustment.

The first cost is great. The labor-saving is immense. The speed of production is tremendous, once work is started, after jigs are made.

We Find How To Give Canada Car Value

This was the new way to make automobiles. The old way was to make pieces roughly by working drawings, assemble these pieces, and fit them together by slow and laborious processes, and slowly turn out a few cars at a high cost per car.

The design of the car being correct, the car we would give Canada would be a "jig" car. We could turn out a hundred such cars at the labor cost of turning out a score of cars made the ordinary way, and fitted together. This reduced cost. It gave value. It gave room for value in materials—in the quality of metals used.

If we could get such a car, we could give Canada the greatest value known in car manufacturing. We could reduce the price. We could entirely make such a car in Canada, having its "jigs" already designed for us.

This is something new in Canada—making a car entirely from "jigs."

We Find The Car

Lack of "jigs" for making such a car as we wanted cut out many cars. Finally we found the "Everitt," a car of perfect design for Canadian roads, with 782 special jigs to build it by. Experiments on both car and jigs were avoided.

Our search was ended. We selected the "Everitt." It was right. It met Canadian needs, the Canadian market price, the substantiality and accommodation needed to give a "consistent" car. We took the car itself. We erected a special factory. We built the 782 special fixtures, duplicates of the Detroit fixtures. The "Everitt" car has behind it all the advantages of fifteen years' automobile design, and of modern making, without the cost of experimental work. By doing this we make in Canada, entirely out of Canadian raw material, a car with \$2,400 value and \$3,000 quality in bearings, etc., at \$1,450.

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How Simple The Motor Is

The motor is simple in other ways, too. The oiling, for instance, is automatic. All four connecting-rod bearings dip in the bottom half of the crank-shaft housing. This is like a dish, with oil in it.

The bearings dash into this oil each revolution. They oil themselves. The splash also oils the pistons and the pistons oil the cylinders. The splash also oils the crank-shaft bearings, the cam-shaft, the cams, the push-rods. You personally need have only one care—to fill the oil chamber.

Power At The Tires

The power transmission in the "Everitt" is "flexible." We mean by that that the motor, clutch, shaft and speed-gear box, leading to the rear-axle drive, have "give and take" in them.

If a rear wheel rises over a rock in the road, the axle tilts, the gear box and shaft rise slightly, the clutch accommodates itself—there isn't an ounce of strain on motor, shafting, tire and wheel.

To show how much power the "Everitt" can really get to the rear tires, we use only two universal joints, just behind the clutch. Universal joints consume power as they are out of line. In the "Everitt," unlike many shaft-drive machines, the transmission gears are placed at the rear axle, doing away with one universal joint. The clutch and its universal joints are at the far end of the propeller shaft, where the movement is least. Minimum universal joint movement is in this design. Little power is lost. It means speed, and little strain on motor, shaft or rear axle. It is almost the only way to build a car for the roughest roads in Canada.

Big Wheels, Wide Bodies, Low Hung Car

We wanted the "Everitt" to be far ahead of anything ever offered either in Canada or the United States. The "Everitt" has 34-inch wheels. You find such construction only in \$3,000 models and higher.

Rear seats are extra wide, easily taking 3 passengers. This is a luxurious feature. All upholstery is hand-buffed leather—a feature not to be looked for in cars under \$3,500.

Long wheel base and short-turning features make an easily handled car. The double-drop "Everitt" frame permits a low centre of gravity, pulling the load close to the ground, preventing skidding, at the same time permitting 11 1/2 in. road clearance.

We Meet High-Price Standards

Jigs and fixtures both standardize and lower cost. "Everitt" cost savings allow us to use 3 1/2% nickel steel. This gives you \$4,000 car material in a \$1,450-machine.

We meet high-price car standards in essential points. Cars at as high as \$3,000 offer no more than the "Everitt" \$1,450.

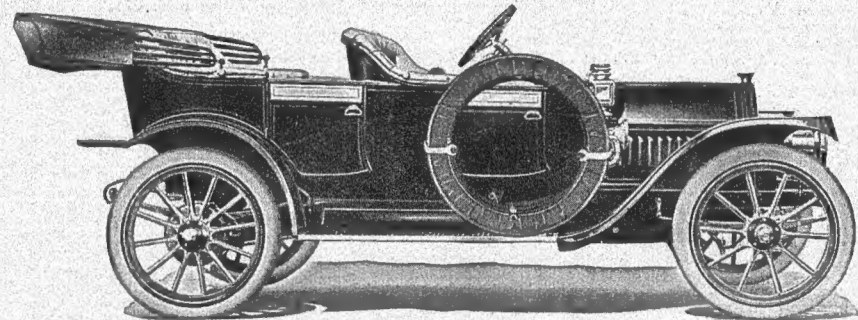
A Powerful Motor

The "Everitt" motor has 152 less parts than our nearest competitors. One-piece main casting includes upper-half crank case and crank bearings, cylinders, combustion chambers, intake and exhaust manifolds.

Tremendous strength is possible through this simplicity. All strain comes between the crank-shaft bushings and cylinder heads on nickel-steel studs—3 simple parts, which cannot rack to pieces.

The weight saved means speedier and longer-wearing qualities in the car. It means the motor cannot get out of order easily.

It is an owner's motor.



"EVERITT" FORE DOOR TOURING 1911 MODEL, \$1,500

Double-drop frame, 110 in. wheel base, 56-in. gauge, 34 in. wheels, 3 1/2 in. tires, universal rims, internal and external brakes on rear wheels, Bosch high-tension magneto, improved adjustable cone clutch, selective speeds, 3 forward, 1 reverse. Motor: 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, long stroke on bloc, 4 in. x 4 1/2, self-lubricating. Equipment: magneto, horn, 5 gas and oil lamps, generator, extra tire, tire cover, brackets, foot-rest, robe-rail, shock absorbers and tool kit. (Mohair top, dust cover and windshield, \$125.00 extra.) F.O.B., Orillia.

The "Everitt" — Two Years' Guarantee

5 Models

"Everitt" Chassis—the mechanical part of the car, engine and framework—is identical for the following models which we will make in Canada for 1911.

The 5-PASSENGER TOURING Model will be beautiful finish and design.

The FORE-DOOR TOURING Model with 5-passenger body, inside control.

The DEMI-TONNEAU Model, with detachable tonneau, transforms the car as desired to a two-passenger roadster.

The TORPEDO ROADSTER Model will have gasoline tank behind driver's seat.

The LIGHT DELIVERY Model conforms in general lines to the best standards.

Perfect Motor

Four-cylinder, 4-cycle, long-stroke motor has cylinders, valve chambers, valve seats, magneto and pump, and upper half of crank-case and seats for upper half of crank-shaft bearings, cam-shaft bearings and push-rod bearings in one piece.

This prevents racking of motor and lost motion between parts. Motor has long life.

Equipment Complete

We equip the "Everitt" to be a complete car at \$1,450.

You don't have to spend \$100 to \$200 extra after you get your machine.

A complete extra tire, with brackets and cover, is included.

Set of 5 lamps and gas generator are included.

Shock absorbers on rear springs are regular equipment.

Robe-rail and foot-rest are regular equipment.

The "Everitt" is a complete car at \$1,450 "as is." No other car approaches it.

This regular equipment is the most liberal and complete ever offered.

CAMS are large, lessening wear by doubling area of frictional contact, and giving long life to cam-shaft and motor, with perfect valve action at all times.

CRANK-SHAFT. Drop forging, 2 1/2 in. throw, 4 1/2 in. stroke; 3 nickel babbitt die-cast bearings.

CAM-SHAFT. Drop forging, 1 1/2 in. diameter, cams forged integral.

VALVES. Operated by push-rods leading through upper half of crank-case to valve stems. All valves on left side of motor.

CARBURETOR. Special "Everitt" design, on right side of motor.

SPLASH OILING. Lower half of crank-case is an oil container, and auxiliary oil reservoir, vacuum type, keeps oil at constant level.

LOWER HALF OF CRANK-CASE is aluminum, and by removal gives access to all parts of motor individually.

PUMP. Centrifugal, gear-driven.

BOSCH MAGNETO. High-tension duplex model, driven by pump shaft.

BATTERY. Ignition in reserve.

TAKE DOWN SIMPLICITY. All parts of "Everitt" 4-cylinder engine accessible to owner for inspection or adjustment by removing lower-half of crank-shaft housing with 10 bolts. Any piston, connecting rod, valve, etc., may be removed without disturbing any other part or disturbing timing. Replacements absolutely true to gauge, all parts being standardized.

COME CLUTCH of aluminum with bulging facings of chrome-tanned leather to prevent clutch gripping suddenly.

STEERING. Worm and sector type, with knuckle protected by front axle; 17 in. wheel, with throttle and track levers on sector below wheel.

FRAME. Double-drop type, giving low centre of gravity, 11 1/2 in. clearance. Best channel steel side members, 1 1/2 x 4 in.

SPRINGS. 36 in. semi-elliptic at front, and 40 in. full scroll elliptic at rear.

FRONT AXLE I-beam drop forging with drop between springs.

REAR AXLE and TRANSMISSION incorporated in one unit.

REAR AXLE SHAFTS

encased in seamless steel tubing.

BRAKES. 2 sets on rear hubs—internal expanding and external contracting.

CONTROL. Gear shifting lever and brake lever at driver's seat. Direct pull on all gear and brake rods beneath body of car. Service brake operated by push-pedal.

CAR LUBRICATION by dope and oiling devices, requiring little attention and easy of access.

Ultra Class Features

These are not found in cars that class with or near the \$1,450 "Everitt" in price.

Large 34-in. wheels.

Large brake capacity.

Nickel-steel transmission gears. All parts standardized to within 1-1000th inch.

Long-stroke motor.

Motor simplicity.

Wide rear seats.

Two Years' Guarantee

The "Everitt" is made throughout from the best materials and entirely manufactured with "jigs," by which all parts are interchangeable and an absolute fit without machining or hand work.

On the "Everitt" car this extreme quality and perfection of design enables the makers to offer a guarantee of two years—12 times as long a guarantee as on ordinary cars.

Comfort Devices

DEEP UPHOLSTERING on all seats, doors padded. Upholstering best hand-buffed leather, straps on seat.

SHOCK ABSORBERS supplied on "Everitt" cars as regular equipment.

LOW HUNG BODY gives low centre of gravity, but double-drop frame gives high road clearance of 11 1/2 inches.

SPRING equipment, full scroll elliptic springs at rear.

DOUBLE-DROP FRAME allows "Everitt" to accommodate itself to road inequalities.

LONG-STROKE MOTOR reduces motor vibration, found in no other \$1,450 cars.

LARGE WHEELS reduce road shocks by bridging ruts.

STEERING COLUMN set at comfortable angle—avoids shoulder strain.

Large 17-in. wheel.

DOORS open 90 degrees, giving easy access to car.

INTERNAL BRAKE RODS leave running board clear, no tripping.

GASOLINE GAUGE at footboard shows amount in tank without trouble.

Deliveries

The "Everitt" car, being made by means of 782 special "jigs," templates, fixtures, etc., as explained, not only has its individual parts made very rapidly, but many of the smaller parts are made on automatic machines.

This speed in making absolutely standard parts that are interchangeable from one "Everitt" car to another means easy and early commencement of "setting up."

Unlike cars made by old methods, building an "Everitt" car from its parts simply means joining by their proper bolts and other attachments pieces that are already true, and a perfect fit.

These means deliveries.

"Everitt" cars will be finished and ready on delivery dates promised.

An Owner's Car

In considering a car purchase, remember that the "Everitt" is entirely Canadian-made. It is consistent, reliable, made of as few pieces as possible, especially the motor. You get with your "Everitt" a complete equipment.

You can operate the car and do all the inspection it needs, all the adjusting, all the minor attentions it may need. You do not necessarily need either a chauffeur or a machinist. It is an owner's car in every sense.

The \$1,450 you pay for your "Everitt" with its extra tire, and other regular equipment, means an absolutely complete purchase at the same price you would pay in the United States for the car and its Canadian equipment. Without this equipment you would be compelled to purchase a similar equipment, in purchasing any car.

This is explained in the catalogue.

Two Years' Guarantee

In place of a 60-day guarantee, the "Everitt" car is guaranteed for two years. This is possible because each part is inspected many times during the process of making, and each part that is finally put into stock, is a perfect part.

This means to you ample time to bring out any flaws in the material of the car that may have escaped inspection. It means that the Tudhopes stand behind the car.

Tudhope, Anderson & Co. LIMITED
Western Showrooms
Winnipeg Calgary Saskatoon Regina

Agency Applications being Received and Territorial Allotments Now being Made for the "Everitt" Car for 1911.

TUDHOPE
MOTOR COMPANY, LIMITED
ORILLIA

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